



Austro-Hungarian
Orders, Medals and Decorations
Volume VII: Table Medals, Part I:
1500-1700



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Introduction

This volume contains a description and analysis of the table medals issued within the Austrian Empire. The period covered is from the beginning of the reign of Sigismund in 1479 to the end of the reign of Francis II in 1792. This will include medals issued by entities other than the central Austrian governments so long as they are directly related to the military mission of the government. The material covered in this volume will include order related table medals and table medals issued by the central government for a wide range of reasons. Thus, the reader can expect to find information within this volume on the following subjects:

Table Medals:

- Those related to Austrian orders, medals or decorations
- Those military related medals issued by the Austrian Government
- Those military related medals issued by entities affiliates with the Austrian Government





Table Medals

Battle of Guinegate Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Schlacht von Guinegate)



Date Issued: 1479

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Battle of Guinegate in 1479 where the Burgundians led by Archduke Maximilian Habsburg defeated the French that increased the influence of the Habsburgs.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian Fought in the front ranks with his men in this battle

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A Round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Maximilian I facing to the viewers right with a victors wreath in his hair. Around the image is a beaded line. Behind the bust are the letters **A.T.A** and in front **TIS.19**. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is inscribed **MAXIMILIANVS. MAGNANIMVS ARCHIDVX AVSTRIA BVRGVNDIA**. Translation: Maximillian the Magnanimous archduke of Austria Burgundy. The beginning and end of the inscription is are separated by an asterisk.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Mary of Burgundy facing to the viewers left. Around the image is a beaded line. Behind the bust is **IS. ZO** and in front **ETAT**. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is inscribed **MARIA KAROLI FILLA HERES BVRGVNDI BRAB CONIVOES**. The beginning and end of the inscription is are separated by an asterisk. There are also rosettes between parts of the inscription.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 41-41.3 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Ulrich Urschenthaler

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Maximillian I Honor Medal

(Mazimillian I Gnadenpfenning)



Date Issued: Circa 1508-1519

Reason Issued: If the reason for issuing later medals which were similar to this medal can be taken as a guide, then this medal was issued as a reward for special merit in support of the emperor and his dynastic goals.

Classes or Types: Two

- Gold Medal
- Silver Medal

Interesting Facts:

- The word “grace” as used in the title of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus “grace” should be interpreted as “honor” thus this medal’s title is in today’s terms the Maximillian I Gold Honor Medal.
- This medal also came in the form of a wearable Medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A Round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A bust of Maximilian I in armor facing to the viewers left and holding a sword in his right hand and a scepter in his left. He is wearing a crown. Around the edge of the medal is inscribed **MAXIMILIANVS. DEI. GRA. ROMANOR. REX. SEMPER. AVGUSTVS**. Translation: Maximillian with God’s grace of Roman King and Emperor

Reverse: In the center of the medal is the crowned imperial coat of arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around this are shields with coat of arms of Hungary, Austria, Burgundy and the House of Habsburg. All of this is below a Gothic decorative element. Around the edge of the medal is the inscription: **XPIA·REGNOR·REX·HERS QZ ARCHIDVX·AVSTRE·PLVRIMAR·QZ·EVROP·PROVICIAR·PNS·DVX·ET·DO**. Translation: The Hereditary King of Christian as well as other Realms, Archduke of Austria and of very many lands Prince, Duke and Lord.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: Unknown
- Silver Medal: 44.1 grams

Size:

- Gold Medal: Unknown
- Silver Medal: 44 mm

Type of Material: Gold plated silver and silver.

Variations: None known

Designer: Benedikt Burkhart





Table Medals
Maximillian Honor Medal
(Mazimillian I Goldener Gnadenpfenning)

Manufacturer: Hall Mint in Tyrol

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Death of Ludwig II at the Battle of Mohacs Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Tod Ludwigs II. in der Schlacht bei Mohacs)



Date Issued: Circa 1526

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Battle of Mohacs and the death of the emperor's brother-in-law Louis II of Hungary.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Maria of Austria was the sister of Charles V and Ferdinand I.
- Louis II was King of Hungary, Croatia and Bohemia from 1516-1526. He died at the Battle of Mohacs fighting the Ottomans.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A Round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the bust of Louis II facing to the viewers left. Around the image starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **LVDOVIC. VNGA. EC / REX. ET. CONTRA. TVRCA / PVGNANDO OCCVPVIT.** Translation: Ludwig King of Hungary etc. fell fighting the Turks. On either side of the bust of the emperor is an inscription in two lines which reads: **.1.5 Z6 / ETATIS SVE. 30.** Translation: In his 30th year.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of his wife Maria of Austria facing to the viewers right. Around the image starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **MARIA . REGINA. EC. / QVOS. DEVS. CONIVNXIT. IIOMO. NO. SE.** Translation: Queen Mary etc. whom God has joined let man not separate.

Weight: 15.4-24.6 grams

Size: 40-44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Michael Hohenauer

Manufacturer: Hieronimus Dietrich

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Death of Ludwig II at the Battle of Mohacs Commemoration Medal

(Gedenkmedaille für den Tod Ludwigs II. in der Schlacht bei Mohacs)



Date Issued: Circa 1526

Gold Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Battle of Mohacs against the Turks and the death of the emperors brother-in-law Louis II of Hungary.

Classes or Types: Three: Gold plated silver, silver, and pewter.

Interesting Facts:

- This medal was cast not struck
- This medal was issued as a table medal and as a wearable medal
- Louis II Jagiello was King of Hungary, Croatia, and Bohemia from 1516 to 1526. He was killed during the Battle of Mohacs fighting the Ottomans, whose victory led to the Ottoman annexation of large parts of Hungary.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A Round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim at the top of the medal are the busts of Louis II and Maria of Austria facing each other on a floral background with a bouquet of flowers between them. Below the image on an exergue with a raised line at the top is a five-line inscription as follows: **LVDO. VNGAR. BOHE QVE / REGIS. ET. MARIAE. RE / GINAE. DVLCISS. COIV. / GIS. AC. PROCES / IN FLAN.** Translation: Ludwig who ruled Hungary and Bohemia and Queen Mary his beloved wife regent in Flanders.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is scene of combat at the Battle of Mohacs featuring the king in full armor leading his troops facing Turkish cavalry and artillery. Below the image on an exergue with a raised line at the top is a six-line inscription as follows: **LVDO: HVNG: BOEM. ZC. REX / ANV: AGENS. XX. IN. TVRCAS / APVD. MOHAZ. CVM. PAR. / VA. SVORVM. MANV. PV / GNAS. HONESTE / OBYT M D XXVI.** Translation: Ludwig King of Hungary and Bohemia fought at Mohacs at the age of 20 with a small band of his followers against the Turks and suffered an honorable death in 1526. Below the text is a decorative element.

Weight:

- Gold plated silver medal: 23.2-26.8 grams
- Silver Medal: 19.7-28.6 grams
- Pewter Medal: Unknown

Size: 43-45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold plated silver, silver and pewter.

Variations: None known

Designer: Christoph Fuessl

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown





Table Medals

The Death of Ludwig II at the Battle of Mohacs Commemoration Medal
(Gedenkmedaille für den Tod Ludwigs II. in der Schlacht bei Mohacs)



Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known

Silver Medal



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

The Death of Stephan Schlick Count Bassano at the Battle of Mohacs Commemoration Medal

(Gedenkmedaille für den Tod von Stephan Schlick Graf Bassano in der Schlacht bei Mohacs)



Date Issued: 1526

Reason Issued: To commemorate the death of Stephan Schlick at the Battle of Mohacs.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Stephan Schlick's brother Louis Jagllo Schlick was also killed at the Battle of Mohacs

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A Round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the bust of Count Bassano facing to the viewers left. Around the image starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is a two part inscription. The outer portion is separated from the inner portion by a raised notched line and the inner portion from the image of Count Bassano by a second notched line. The outer inscription is as follows: **DOMINVS:STEPHANVS:SLICK:COMES:DE:PASSAVN:ET C.** Translation: Lord Stephan Schlick Count Bassano and Schlackenwerth. The beginning and end of the inscription is separated by a cross. The inner inscription is as follows: **ANNO DOMINI M D XXVI ETATIS SVE XXXX.** Translation: Year of our lord 1526. The beginning and end of the inscription are separated by a decorative mask.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a raised notched line. Between the notched line and another similar line is an inscription which starts at the seven o'clock position and ends at the five o'clock position. The inscription reads as follows: **PRO PATRIA PVGNANDO CONTRA TVRCAM OPPETIIT.** Translation: He fell in the fight for the fatherland against the Turks. In the center of the medal is the Bassano coat of arms.

Weight:

- Small Silver Medal; 26.2 grams (1 Thaler)
- Silver Medal: 42 grams (1 1/2 Thaler)
- Large Silver Medal: 66.2 grams (2 Thalers)

Size: 42-44.4 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Hieronymus Magdeburger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Death of Ludwig II and Count Bassan at the Battle of Mohacs Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Tod Ludwigs II. Und Graf Bassan in der Schlacht bei Mohacs)



Date Issued: 1526

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Battle of Mohacs and the death of Louis II of Hungary and Stefan Schlick: Count Bassan.

Classes or Types: Two, Silver gilt bronze and bronze

Interesting Facts:

- Louis II was King of Hungary, Croatia and Bohemia from 1516-1526. He died at the Battle of Mohacs fighting the Ottomans.
- Stephan Schlick was a Bohemian nobleman who died with Louis II of Hungary and the Battle Mohacs.
- This is a cast medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A Round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the bust of Louis II wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, wearing a broad brimmed hat, and facing to the viewers right. Around the image starting at the 12 o'clock position and ending at the 11 o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **LVDOWIG. V. GO GN KOENIG IN VNG V BO A 1526**. Translation: Ludwig with the grace of God king of Hungary and Bohemia in 1526.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the bust of Steffen Schlick Count Bassan wearing a broad brimmed hat and facing to the viewers left. Around the image starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **HERR STEFFEN SCHLICK GRAF ZV BASSEN HER ZV WEISKIRCHEN ELBO V SCHLACREN**. Translation: Stephan Schlick Count of Bassano and lord of Weiskirchen and of Schlackenwerth.

Weight:

- Silver gilt: 91.6-129.6 grams
- Bronze: 80-96.8 grams

Size: 60.5-61 mm in diameter

Type of Material:

- Silver plated bronze
- Bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Hans Daucher, Augsburg

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Siege of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Belagerung Wien Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: Circa 1529

Reason Issued: To commemorate the siege of Vienna from September 21 to October 15, 1529 and the part played by Wilhelm Freiherr von Rogendorf

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This medal was cast not struck
- During the Siege of Vienna in 1529 by the Turks, Wilhelm Freiherr von Rogendorf served as commander of the heavy cavalry under his brother-in-law Nicholas, Count of Salm.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A Round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Wilhelm Freiherr von Rogendorf in military uniform facing to the viewers left. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending near the six o'clock position is inscribed. **GVILL. I. ? RARO. EX. ROGBNDORP COM?NER CIOSMIALY.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is scene composed of crossed halberds and war hammer. At the nine, 12 and three o'clock positions are coats of arms. At the six o'clock position is suite of armor.

Weight: 5.4 grams

Size: 32 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver Gilt

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Siege of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Belagerung Wien Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: Circa 1529

Reason Issued: To commemorate the siege of Vienna from September 21 to October 15, 1529 and the part played by Ferdinand I in the lifting of the siege.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- During the Siege of Vienna was from September 21 to October 15, 1529 by the Turks, the countries of Austria, Hungary and Bohemia united under Ferdinand I were able to lift the Turkish siege.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A Round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised notched rim in the center of the medal is the bust of Ferdinand I wearing a large hat, cloak and the Order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewers left. Around the image is a raised line. Around the outer edge of the medal starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is inscribed: **FERDINANDVS . DEI . GRACIA . HVNGARIAE . BOEMIAE . ETC . REX .** Translation: Ferdinand by the grace of God King of Hungary, Bohemia etc. The beginning and end of the inscription is separated by a floral decorative element. Below the inscription is a raised rope design. Between the rope design and the raised line around the center image is a second inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position as follows: **ANNO . DOMINI . M.D. XXIX . ETATIS . SVAE . XXV .** Translation: The year of our lord 1529 in his 25th year The beginning and end of the inscription is separated by a floral decorative element.

Reverse: Inside a raised notched rim in the center of the medal are five coats of arms separated by leaf patterns. Around the coats of arms starting at the 12 o'clock position is the following inscription: **QVIA . TV ADIVT OR . ME VS . ES .** Translation: Because you are helpful. Around the outer edge of the medal starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is inscribed: **DA : MICHI : VIRTVTEM : CONTRA : HOSTES : TVOS : DOMINE .** Translation: Lord give me strength against your enemies. The beginning and end of the inscription is separated by a floral decorative element.

Weight: 22.2 grams

Size: 46.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Hieronymus Magdeburger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Siege of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Belagerung Wien Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: Circa 1529

Reason Issued: To commemorate the siege of Vienna from September 21 to October 15, 1529.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: During the Siege of Vienna was from September 21 to October 15, 1529 by the Turks, the countries of Austria, Hungary and Bohemia united under Ferdinand I were able to lift the Turkish siege.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A quadrilateral medal

Obverse: Inside a raised is a four line inscription is follows: **TVRCK / BLEGERT / WIEN / 1529**. Translation: Turkish siege of Vienna 1529. In each corner of the medal is a floral decorative element.

Reverse: In the center of the medal is a cross Pattee. Between the arms of the cross are coats of arms .

Weight: 3.1 grams

Size: 17 by 18 mm

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Siege of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Belagerung Wien Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1529

Type II Gold Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the siege of Vienna from September 21 to October 15, 1529 and the part played by Ferdinand I in the lifting of the siege.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- During the Siege of Vienna was from September 21 to October 15, 1529 by the Turks, the countries of Austria, Hungary and Bohemia united under Ferdinand I were able to lift the Turkish siege.
- The suspension loop is missing from this medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A quadrilateral shaped medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the crowned coat of arms of Ferdinand I. In the three, six and nine o'clock corners of the medal are shields with coats of arms. Between the shields are decorative elements.

Reverse: Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a seven line inscription as follows: **TVR / CK. BLEG / ERT. WIENN / DEN. XXIII. TAG / SEPTEMBER / ANNO. D / 1529**. Translation: Turkish ? Siege of Vienna lifted on the 23rd day September the Year of 1529. Above and below the inscription is a floral decorative element.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: Unknown
- Bronze Medal: 1/4th taler

Size: 64 by 64 mm

Type of Material: Gold and bronze

Variations:

- Type I: As described above
- Type II: As described above except that the obverse does not have a shield at the six o'clock position but has a floral decorative element instead

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Type I Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Siege of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Belagerung Wien Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1529

Reason Issued: To commemorate the siege of Vienna from September 21 to October 15, 1529.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- During the Siege of Vienna was from September 21 to October 15, 1529 by the Turks, the countries of Austria, Hungary and Bohemia united under Ferdinand I were able to lift the Turkish siege.
- Valued at 1 thaler

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A quadrilateral shaped medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a crowned coat of arms I. On either side of the coat of arms are bird shaped decorative elements.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a five line inscription as follows: **T / VRCK. BIEGERT / WIENN / 1529.** Translation: Turkish Siege of Vienna 1529.

Weight: 2.7 grams

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Death of Ludwig II at the Battle of Mohacs Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Tod Ludwigs II. in der Schlacht bei Mohacs)



Date Issued: Circa 1530

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Battle of Mohacs and the death of Louis II of Hungary.

Classes or Types: Two: Gilded silver and silver

Interesting Facts: Louis II was King of Hungary, Croatia, and Bohemia from 1516 to 1526. He was killed during the Battle of Mohacs fighting the Ottomans, whose victory led to the Ottoman annexation of large parts of Hungary.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A Round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the upper center of the medal is the bust of Maria of Austria framed in a window facing to the viewers left. On each side of the window frame is a coat of arms. One is that of the Louis of Hungary and the other of his wife Maria. Below the image on an exergue with a raised line at the top is a five-line inscription as follows: **MARIE . HVNGAR : BOHEM / EQVAE . REGINAE . IAM / PRO . CESARAE CAROL / O . IN . FLANDERS / EFFIGIES**. Translation: Marie Queen of Hungary and Bohemia now sovereign in Flanders.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on the top half of the medal is an image of the Battle of Mohacs. Below the image on an exergue with a raised line at the top is a six-line inscription as follows: **LVDO : HVNG . BOEM . ZC . REX / ANV : AGENS . XX . IN . TVRCAS / APVD . MOHAZ . CVM . PAR / VA . SVORVM . MANV . PV . / GNAS . HONESTE / OBYT . M . DXXVI**.

Weight:

- Gilded silver medal: 21.4-29.1 grams
- Silver medal: 20.4-29 grams

Size: 43.6-46.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Christoph Fussl (Fueszl)

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Medal Commemorating those who died at the Battle of Mohacs
(Medaille zum Gedenken an die Gefallenen der Schlacht von Mohacs)



Date Issued: Circa 1532

Reason Issued: To commemorate Steffen Schlick and the others who died at the Battle of Mohacs.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A Round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the bust of Steffen Schlick Count Bassan wearing a broad brimmed hat and facing to the viewers right. Around the image starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **HVNG + PIETAS + REGISQVE + FAVOR + ATQVE + INCLITA + VIRTVS +**. Translation: Hungary benefits from the favor and the piety of the king and the influence of his strength. Behind the neck of the bust is the word **STEF** and in front of his chin is the word **SCH** (Stephan Schlick).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on the top half of the medal is an image of a cavalry battle. Above the Battle is written the date **153Z** (1532). Below the image on an exergue with a raised line at the top is a two-line inscription as follows: **+ DE + GALLIS + / + AD + CANNAS +**. Translation: The Battle of Cannae. This reference to the Battle of Cannae where Hannibal defeated the Romans is to infer that the Battle of Mohacs was similar in historical importance.

Weight: 13.3 grams

Size: 41.6 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Death of Stephan Schlick Count Bassano at the Battle of Mohacs Commemoration Medal

(Gedenkmedaille für den Tod von Stephan Schlick Graf Bassano in der Schlacht bei Mohacs)



Date Issued: 1532

Reason Issued: To commemorate the death of Stephan Schlick at the Battle of Mohacs.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Stephan Schlick's brother Louis Jagllo Schlick was also killed at the Battle of Mohacs
- This is a cast medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A Round medal with a raised and decorated rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the bust of Count Bassano facing to the viewers right. To the viewers left of the bust are the letters **ST** and to the right the letters **SL** (Stephan Schlick. The raised edge of the medal is decorated with a leaf pattern forming a wreath.

Reverse: Inside a raised decorated rim is the Bassano coat of arms. Above the coat of arms is the date **1532**.

Weight: 7.3 grams

Size: 23.4 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Medal Commemorating the Capture of Tunis (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Eroberung Tunis)



Date Issued: 1535

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of Tunis and the freeing of Christians from the Turks.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This is a cast medal
- The Ottomans recaptured the city in 1574.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A Round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: In the center of the medal is the bust of Pope Clemens VII religious regalia and facing to the viewers right. Around the image starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **CLEMENS VII PONT. MAX. AN. XI**

Reverse: Inside a rim decorated with a leaf pattern in the center of the medal is a scene depicting the defeat of the Turkish troops commanded by Khair al-din (Barbarossa) by the troops commended by Charles V.

Weight: 36.8 grams

Size: 42 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Charles V Victory Over the Schmalkaldic League at Muhilberg Commemoration Medal (Karl V Sieg Über den Schmalkaldischen Bud bei der Muhlberg Gnadenpfenning)



Date Issued: Circa 1547

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victory of Charles V over the Schmalkaldic League at Muhlberg in 1547

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This medal was cast not struck
- the Schmalkaldic League was a military alliance of Lutheran princes within the Holy Roman Empire during the mid-16th century.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A Round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a beaded and raised rim is the bust of Charles V in armor facing to the viewers right and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed . IMP. CAES. CAROLVS. V. AVG.

Reverse: Inside a beaded and raised rim is a chaotic scene composed of intertwined bodies. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is the inscription: DISCITE IVSTITIAM. MONITI. Translation: The Titans unsuccessfully attack the Gods.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 71 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Cast bronze.

Variations: None known

Designer: Leone Leoni

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

General Gianbattista Castaldi Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für General Gianbattista Castaldi)



Date Issued: Circa 1551

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Neapolitan General Gianbattista Castaldi, Duke of Piedena, who fought in the wars in Hungary and Transylvania

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This medal was cast not struck

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A Round medal with a raised beaded rim

Obverse: Inside a beaded and raised rim is the bust of a bearded General Gianbattista Castaldi, Duke of Piedena in armor facing to the viewers left. Around the edge of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed **IO. BA. CAS. CAR. VCAES. FER. RO. REG. E. BOE. RE. EXERGIT. DVX.** Below the generals left shoulder is the name of the medalist: **ANIB.**

Reverse: Inside a beaded and raised rim is a scene featuring a nude goddess laying on her side and holding a scepter and crown. Behind her is a suite of armor and next to her is the river god Marosch with a hilly landscape in the background. Below the goddess is the word **MAVRVSCIVS.** Around the edge of the medal starting near the 12 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is the inscription: **TRANSILVANIA.CAPTA.** Translation: Transylvania captured

Weight: Unknown

Size: 45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze.

Variations: None

Designer: Annibale Fontana

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Naval Battle of Lepanto Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für die Seeschlacht von Lepanto)



Date Issued: 1571

Bronze Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victorious naval battle at Lepanto.

Classes or Types: Two: Cast silver and cast bronze.

Interesting Facts:

- This medal was cast not struck
- Antoine Perenot de Granvelle, Archbishop of Milan and Prince Primate of the Netherlands was a minister of the Spanish Habsburgs and was one of the most influential European politicians during the time which immediately followed the appearance of Protestantism in Europe.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A Round medal with a beaded rim

Obverse: Inside a beaded and raised rim is the bust of Cardinal Antoine Perenot de Granvelle, Archbishop of Milan and Prince Primate of the Netherlands, facing to the viewers left. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed **ANT. S. R. E. PBR. CARD. GRANVELANVS**. Translation: Antoine his Royal and Imperial Primate Cardinal Granvelle.

Reverse: Inside a beaded and raised rim is a scene of Cardinal Granvelle presenting a flag authorizing the attack on the Turks to Don Juan of Austria the commander of the Spanish fleet. Above the scene is the inscription: **IN HOC VINCES**. Translation: In this sign conquer.

Weight:

- Cast Silver Medal: 29.7 grams
- Cast Bronze Medal: 30 grams

Size: 40.7-42 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Cast bronze.

Variations: None known

Designer: Giovanni Melon

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Silver Medal





Table Medals

Naval Battle of Lepanto Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für die Seeschlacht von Lepanto)



Date Issued: 1571

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victorious naval battle at Lepanto by the forces commanded by Juan Austria, Captain General of the seas and governor of the Spanish Netherlands.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Philip II wife Anna was the daughter of Emperor Maximilian II.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A Round medal

Obverse: In the center of the medal are the busts of Philip II and his wife Anna. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is inscribed **1571. PHILIPPO. ET. ANNA. AVSTRIACIS.** Translation: 1571 Philip and Anna Austria.

Reverse: In the center of the medal is a scene in which Belgia is seated on a throne with a cornucopia in her left hand and Victoria presenting her with a crown on her right hand. Around the scene starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is the inscription: **OPTIMIS. PRINCIPIBUS.** Translation: Best principles. At the end of the inscription is a floral decorative element. Below the image on an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the word: **RELIGIA.** Translation: Religion

Weight: Unknown

Size: 28 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze.

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: circa 1587-1590

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian III as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian III was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim with a rope design.

Obverse: Within a raised and rope pattern rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian III in in court dress with a lace collar facing to the viewers right. Around this central image is a fine raised line. Between this raised line and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending near the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAX: D: G : ARCH. AVST . DVX: BVR. MAG: PRVSS:ADMINSTR.** Translation: Maximilian, by God's Grace Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Hoch and Deutschmeister coat of arms of Maximilian topped with an archdukes crown. Around the coat of arms is a fine raised line. Between this raised line and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position which reads: **ET. ORD. TEVTO. PER. GER: ITA. MAGIS: COM: HAB: ET:TI:.**

Weight and size: This medal is known to exist in the 1 Reichstaler Version which was 32.2-46 mm in diameter and 2.1 mm thick, and weighs 26.2-29.1 grams

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: circa 1590-1618

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian III as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian III was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian III in armor, arms akimbo, with crown facing slightly to the viewers right. Around this central image is a fine raised line. Between this raised line and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending near the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAX: D:G: AR: AV . B. MA: PR:ADM.** Translation: Maximilian, by God's Grace Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Hoch and Deutschmeister coat of arms of Maximilian topped with an archdukes crown. Around the coat of arms is a raised beaded line. Between this raised beaded line and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending near the 12 o'clock position which reads: **ETOR: TEV: P: GER: ITA: MAD: CO: HA: ET:T:.** The colons are in the form of rosettes.

Weight: 3.4 grams

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: circa 1590-1618

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian III as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian III was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and rope patterned rim

Obverse: Within a raised and rope patterned rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian III in armor with a collar and wearing the insignia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order. He is facing to the viewers right. Around this central image is a fine raised line. Between this raised line and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAX: D:G: ARCH: AVST: DVX: BVR: MAG: PRVSS: ADMINST.** Translation: Maximilian, by God's Grace Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. There is a cross design separating the beginning and end of the inscription.

Reverse: Within a raised rim with a rope pattern, in the center of the medal is the coat of arms of Archduke Maximilian. Around this central image is a fine raised line. Between this raised line and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **ET. ORD. TEVTO. PER. GER: ITA: MAGIS: COM: HABET: TI** There is a cross design separating the beginning and end of the inscription.

Weight: 29.1grams

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: circa 1594-1596

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.
- Archduke Maximilian was also Governor of Tyrol from 1602.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor with crown and wearing the regalia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing slightly to the viewers left. In his right hand he holds a sword. To his left is a plumed helmet and to his right a shield topped by a lion. Around this central image is a fine raised line in a rope pattern. Between this raised line and the edge of the medal is an inscription which starts and ends near the 12 o'clock position which reads:

MAXIMIL: DG: ARC: AV. DVX: BVRG: MAG: PRVSS: ADMI:. Translation: Maximilian, by God's Grace Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of a mounted knight holding a banner. Around him are arrayed 14 shields with coats of arms. At the bottom of the medal at the five o'clock position is a larger shield with the insignia of the Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Weight and Size: This medal is known in the 1/4 Reichstaler version which is 30-30.1 mm in diameter and weighs 6.9-7.6 grams and the 1 Reichstaler version which is 32.2-46 mm in diameter, 2.1 mm thick and weighed 26.2-29.1 grams

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Hall Mint in Tyrol

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: 1596

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian III as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: Two: Gold Medal and Silver Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Archduke Maximilian III was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.
- Archduke Maximilian was also Governor of Tyrol from 1602.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor with crown and wearing the regalia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing toward the viewer. In his right hand he holds a sword. To his left is a plumed helmet and to his right a shield topped by a lion. Around this central image is a fine raised line in a rope pattern. Between this raised line and the edge of the medal is an inscription which starts and ends near the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAX: DG: ARCH: AVST. DVX: BVR: MAG: PRVSS: ADMINI:.** Translation: Maximilian, by God's Grace Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of a mounted knight holding a banner. Around him are arrayed 14 shields with coats of arms. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is a larger shield with the insignia of the Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order. Above the Hoch und Deutschmeister shield is the date **1596**.

Weight and size:

- The Gold Medal Weighs 34.2 grams (10 Ducats) and is 40 mm in diameter
- The silver medal is known to exist in the 1 Reichstaler version which is 26.2-29.1 grams and is 32.2 –46 mm in size and 2.1 mm thick .

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Nuremberg Mint Germany

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Silver Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Raab Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Raab-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1598

Type I Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of Raab by the forces commanded by Adolph von Schwarzenberg on March 29, 1598.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Count Adolf von Schwarzenberg was a renowned general of the Holy Roman Empire. He fought in the wars of religion but was chiefly distinguished in the wars against the Turks on the eastern frontier. He was killed in a mutiny of the soldiers at Papa in Hungary in 1600.

- As part of the Thirteen Years' war between the Habsburgs and the Ottoman Empire, the Hungarian city of Raab was besieged in 1529 and successfully in 1594 when Raab again came under Ottoman control until the Austrian and Hungarian army under Adolf von Schwarzenberg successfully besieged and captured the city in 1598.
- This is a cast medal
- This medal was also issued as a wearable medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a beaded line. Inside the beaded line in the center of the medal is the image of the fortress of Raab as seen from above. Around the edge of the medal at the nine, 12, three and six o'clock positions are the following inscriptions: **OMNIS / VICTORIA / A DOMINO / CVM PRIV / CAE**. Translation: Victory from the lord is complete.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a beaded line. Inside the beaded line on a plain field is a 10 line inscription as follows: **ANNO. M.D. XCVIII / IST DIE VESTVNG RA / AB DEN .29. MARTI.N.C. / DVRECH WVNDER HILFF / GOTTES AVSS / DESS TVRC / KEN GE WALT WIDER / VMB ER OBERT DARVMB / GOTT ALLEIN / DIE EHR**. Translation: In the year 1598 The fortress is captured from the Turks on the 29th of March through the miraculous help of God with the honor going to God alone. At the 12 o'clock position is a decorative element composed of a wreath and a sheaf of grain. At the six o'clock position is the initials of the medalist **V.M.**

Weight: 12.1-13.9 grams

Size: 33 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver





Table Medals

Capture of Raab Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Raab-Gedenkmedaille)



Type II Medal

Variations:

- Type I: As described above

Type II: As described above except that the obverse is as follows: Inside a raised rim is the image of the fortress of Raab as seen from above. Around the edge of the medal at the nine, 12, three and six o'clock positions are the following inscriptions: **OMNIS / VICTORIA / A DOMINO / CVM PRIV.** Translation: Victory from the lord is complete. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is a small shield.

Designer: Valentine Maler

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Raab Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Raab-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1598

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of Raab by the forces commanded by Adolph von Schwarzenberg on March 29, 1598.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Count Adolf von Schwarzenberg was a renowned general of the Holy Roman Empire. He fought in the wars of religion but was chiefly distinguished in the wars against the Turks on the eastern frontier. He was killed in a mutiny of the soldiers at Papa in Hungary in 1600.

- As part of the Thirteen Years' war between the Habsburgs and the Ottoman Empire, the Hungarian city of Raab was besieged in 1529 and successfully in 1594 when Raab again came under Ottoman control until the Austrian and Hungarian army under Adolf von Schwarzenberg successfully besieged and captured the city in 1598.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of the fortress of Raab as seen from above. Around the edge of the medal at the nine, 12, three and six o'clock positions are the following inscriptions: **OMNIS / VICTORIA / A DOMINO / CVM PRIV.** Translation: Victory from the lord is complete. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is a small shield.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a 10 line inscription as follows: **PVBL. LÆTI / CLÆ MONIMEN. / IAVARINO SOCIALI / CHRISTIANAR. PROVI / NC BELLO FELICITER RE / CVPERATO DICTATORE / GLORIOSIS. ADOLPHO / COM. A.SCHWARZENB / A.O.R.CIC D IIC. / DIE XXIX MART.** Translation: Public recognition of the ? Satisfaction on the recovery of the ? Social Christian province by the glorious leader Adolph von Schwarzenberg combined forces commander and chief IIC. The 29th of March. At the six o'clock position is the initials of the medalist **V.M.**

Weight: 11.9 grams

Size: 33 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Valentine Maler

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Raab Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Raab-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1598

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of Raab by the forces commanded by Adolph von Schwarzenberg on March 29, 1598.

Classes or Types: Two: Gold Medal and Silver Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Count Adolf von Schwarzenberg was a renowned general of the Holy Roman Empire. He fought in the wars of religion but was chiefly distinguished in the wars against the Turks on the eastern frontier. He was killed in a mutiny of the soldiers at Papa in Hungary in 1600.
- As part of the Thirteen Years' war between the Habsburgs and the Ottoman Empire, the Hungarian city of Raab was besieged in 1529 and successfully in 1594 when Raab again came under Ottoman control until the Austrian and Hungarian army under Adolf von Schwarzenberg successfully besieged and captured the city in 1598.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A triangular medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised beaded rim is a beaded raised line that matches the contour of the medal. Within the beaded line is a scene of the risen Christ with his disciples with Thomas placing his finger in Christ's abdominal wound. In the corners of the scene starting at the upper left are the following letters: **G / O / T**. Translation: God. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending at the top left is the following inscription: **CHRISTVS: GET: DVR: VEI SCHLOSN: TIR: DIE: VES TVN: RAAB: GWAN: VIR.**

Reverse: Inside a raised beaded rim is a raised line that matches the contour of the medal. Within the raised line is a seven line inscription as follows: A crowned **R** / **I AWRHNV** / **HOSTIERIPITVR** / **VIRTVTRV** / **DVLP?I/ Z9MA** / **RCI**. On either side of the R is a floral decorative element. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending at the top left is the following inscription: **QVASMODOGENTI: INN. DIES. EN. VERSLEINIST. ZVSEH WAN: DIE. EROBERVNG RAAB: GESCH?.** On either side of the R is a floral decorative element.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 5.1 grams (1.5 ducats)
- Silver Medal: 6.9 grams

Size: 38.5 by 36 by 38.5 mm

Type of Material: Gold and silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown





Table Medals
Capture of Raab Commemoration Medal
(Eroberung der Raab-Gedenkmedaille)



Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Raab Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Raab-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1598

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of Raab by the forces commanded by Adolph von Schwarzenberg on March 29, 1598.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Count Adolf von Schwarzenberg was a renowned general of the Holy Roman Empire. He fought in the wars of religion but was chiefly distinguished in the wars against the Turks on the eastern frontier. He was killed in a mutiny of the soldiers at Papa in Hungary in 1600.
- As part of the Thirteen Years' war between the Habsburgs and the Ottoman Empire, the Hungarian city of Raab was besieged in 1529 and successfully in 1594 when Raab again came under Ottoman control until the Austrian and Hungarian army under Adolf von Schwarzenberg successfully besieged and captured the city in 1598.
- This is a cast medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A quadrilateral medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a beaded line. Within the beaded line is a scene of the risen Christ holding a banner with his disciples. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a two line inscription as follows: **PAX / V.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a beaded line. Within the beaded line is an 10 line inscription as follows: A crowned R / **IM. 1598 / IST. DIE FEST / VNG. RABAVS. SCH / ICKVNG. GOTTES. W / I. DER. MIT. STREI / IBARER. HANT / EROBERT. WORDE / .N.** Translation: In 1598, by divine decree, the fortress of Rab was conquered against the will of the enemy. On either side of the R is a floral decorative element.

Weight: 8.5 grams

Size: 25.5 by 25.5

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory over the Turks Commemoration Medal (Sieg über die Türken-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1599

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victory over the Turks.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Matthias, who later became Emperor, assumed the governorship of Lower Austria in 1594. In the years 1594/95 and 1598/1600 he was appointed supreme commander in the Turkish war by his brother, Emperor Rudolf.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A Round medal with a beaded rim

Obverse: Inside a beaded and raised rim is the bust of Archduke Matthias wearing armor and a ruffed collar and the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **DAU D B C TIR MATHIAS D G AR**. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is the word **CHI**.

Reverse: Inside a beaded and raised rim is a scene of crane standing atop a stand of arms consisting of a shield spears, swords, flags and Turkish trophies of war. The crane holds a stone in its left talon. In the background is a dimly seen city. Above the scene is an inscription starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position as follows: **AMAT VICTOR CVRAM**. Translation: A great victory.

Weight: 49.3 grams

Size: 50.8 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: F. Peter

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Emperor Rudolph II Golden Grace Medal (Kaiser Rudolph II Goldener Gnadenpfenning)



Date Issued: Circa 1600

Reason Issued: If the reason for issuing later medals which were similar to this medal can be taken as a guide, then this medal was issued as a reward for special merit in support of the emperor and his dynastic goals

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The word “grace” as used in the title of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus “grace” should be interpreted as “honor” therefore this medal is titled in today’s terms the Emperor Rudolph II Gold Honor Medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An oval medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: A bust of Emperor Rudolph II in full dress armor facing to the viewers right with a laurel wreath on his head and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece on a chain, and inscribed around the upper edge of the medal is **RVDOLPHVS.II. ROM IMP AVG REX HVNG BOE** (Rudolph II Supreme Roman Emperor king of Hungary and Bohemia).

Reverse: On the reverse of the medal within a raised and notched rim is a ram, zodiac sign of the constellation Capricorn. This refers to Augustus Caesar, who was conceived under this sign, suggesting an analogy between Rudolf and Caesar. The Latin inscription, **ASTRUM FULGET CAES** (The Emperor's Star Shines Brightly), along with the symbols of the twinkling star, the earth, and the Habsburg eagle, suggest Rudolf's supremacy and the prosperous future of the Habsburg dynasty.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 46 mm by 33 mm

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Manufactured in Prague by an unknown entity

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Capture of Gran Commemoration Medal (Die Eroberung der Gran-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1601

Gold Plated Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of Gran from the Turks following a 62-day siege by Archduke Matthias II on September 7, 1595.

Classes or Types: Three: Gilt Medal, Silver Medal and Lead Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This is a cast medal
- Archduke Matthias, who later became Emperor, assumed the governorship of Lower Austria in 1594. In the years 1594/95 and 1598/1600 he was appointed supreme commander in the Turkish war by his brother, Emperor Rudolf.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised rim is the image of Archduke Matthias on horseback with a marshal's baton in his right hand. Around the edge of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **MATTHIAS . D. G. ARCHID . AVS. ETC SVPR. EXERC. BELIN . HUN . INFER . DVX.** Translation: Matthias with the grace of God Archduke of Austria etc. Supreme Commander in Hungary. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription in two lines: **MILITEMVS / 1601.** Translation: Lets argue 1601.

Reverse: Within a raised rim is a scene of the city of Gran under assault with the sun rising above it. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription in two lines: **STRIG CAP AN 1595 / SEPT Z.** Translation: Gran was conquered in 1595 on September 2nd.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 36.2-45.7 grams
- Silver Medal: 37.4-45.7 grams
- Lead Medal: Unknown

Size: 47-49.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold plated silver, silver and lead

Variations: None known

Designer: Michael Schalenberg

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Silver Medal



Lead Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Szekesfehervar Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Szekesfehervar-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1602

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the recapture of Szekesfehervar from the Ottomans.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Battle for Szekesfehervar (Stuhlweissenburg) began on September 4, 1601 when the Turks who had occupied the city since 1543 were attacked by Imperial forces under the command of Phillippe Emmanuel de Lorraine duc de Mercoeur. The Turks were defeated and the city liberated.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A quadrilateral medal

Obverse: Around the edge of the medal is a beaded design. In the center of the medal is a pavilion at the top of a stairway. At the top of the pavilion is a shield with the Hungarian coat of arms. In the center of the pavilion are a crossed sword and scepter with the letter **R** above them. At the bottom of the pavilion is the imperial crown. On either side of the pavilion is an inscription in three lines which reads: **STVLWEIS / SENBURG / 1602**. Translation: Imperial city of Szekesfehervar, 1602

Reverse: Near the rim is beaded design. Inside the beaded design is a fine raised line. Within the raised line on a plain field is a nine line inscription as follows: **DVRCH / AVF GAB / NAMBS EIN / SOLIMAN 1543. / MIT SCHWERD / ES KAYSER / RVDOPPH / GWAN. / 1601**. Translation: Surrendered to Soliman in 1543. Liberated with difficulty by Emperor Rudolph in 1601. Above the inscription is a decorative element.

Weight: 9.3 grams

Size: 44 mm by 39-40 mm

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace with the Turks Commemoration Medal

(Frieden mit den Turken Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: Circa 1603

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the success in establishing peace with the Turks.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Unknown

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An oval medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Within a raised rim on a plain field is the image of emperor Rudolph II in armor and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position which reads: **RVDILPHVS . II.**

ROM IMP AVG. Translation: Rudolph II Roman emperor and majesty.

Reverse: Within a raised and rim is the image of the emperor in armor with a sword in his right hand and a palm frond in his left, standing on a pedestal with the imperial eagle emblazoned on it. On either side of the monument is trophies of war and Turkish prisoners. Above the emperor's head can be seen the arm of an angel placing a victors wreath on his head. Around the edge of the medal starting and at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription which reads: **AVT PACEM AVT BELL DELI.** Translation: Choose either peace or war. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **CVM. PPVILGHE / CM 1603.**

Weight: 25.3-28.4 grams

Size: 44 mm by 39-40 mm

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Christian Maler

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

(Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal)
(Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: 1603-1610

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian III as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: Two: Gold Medal and Silver Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.
- Archduke Maximilian was also Governor of Tyrol from 1602.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian III in armor with crown and wearing the regalia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing slightly to the viewers left. In his right hand he holds a sword. To his left is a plumed helmet and to his right a shield topped by a lion. Around this central image is a fine raised line in a rope pattern. Between this raised line and the edge of the medal is an inscription which starts and ends near the 12 o'clock position which reads:

MAX: DG: ARCH: AVST: DVX. BVR: MAG: PRVSS: ADMI. Translation: Maximilian, by God's Grace Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of a mounted knight holding a banner in his right hand. Around him are arrayed 14 shields with coats of arms. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is a larger shield with the insignia of the Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order. Above the shield is the date: **1603.**

Weight: and Size

- Gold Medal: Weight: 20.9-35 grams (6-10 Ducats) and Size 40 mm in diameter
- Silver Medal: This medal is known in the 1/4 Reichstaler version which is 30 mm in diameter and weighs 6.9 -7.6 grams and the 1 Reichstaler version which is 32.2-46 mm in diameter, 2.1 mm thick, and weighs 26.2-29.1 grams

Type of Material: 986 fine gold 900 fine silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Peter Hartenbeck

Manufacturer: Hall Mint in Tyrol, Austria

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Silver Medal





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: circa 1604-1606

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.
- Archduke Maximilian was also Governor of Tyrol from 1602.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor with a collar and wearing the insignia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order. He is facing to the viewers right. Around this central image is a fine raised line in a rope pattern with a lace design. Between this raised line and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAXIMIL: DG: ARCH: AV: DVX: BURG: STIR CARL**. Translation: Maximilian with the grace of God Archduke of Austria, Duke of Berglund, Styria, Carnelia.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the coat of arms of Archduke Maximilian. Around this central image is a fine raised line in a rope pattern. Between this raised line and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the one o'clock position and ending at the 11 o'clock position which reads: **ET: CARN: MAG: PRVSS: AD: COMES: HAB: ET: TIRO**.

Weight and Size: This medal is known in the 1 Reichstaler version which is 32.2-46 mm in diameter, 2.1 mm thick and weighs 26.2.-29.1 grams

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Capture of Gran Commemoration Medal (Die Eroberung der Gran-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: Circa 1608

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of Gran from the Turks following a 62-day siege by Archduke Matthias II in 1595.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Matthias, who later became King of Hungary and Emperor, assumed the governorship of Lower Austria in 1594. In the years 1594/95 and 1598/1600 he was appointed supreme commander in the Turkish war by his brother, Emperor Rudolf.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Within a raised rim in the center of the medal is the image of King Matthias with fur hat with plum facing to the viewers right. Around the image is a raised beaded circle. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending near the 12 o'clock position is the following inscription: **MATTHIAS.II. D. G. REX . HVN .**

DESIG:INREG: BOHE:. Translation: Matthias with the grace of God King of Hungary, Regent of Bohemia.

Reverse: Within a raised rim is the image of King Matthias on horseback with a sword in his right hand facing to the viewers right. In the background is the city of Gran. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed **CAELESTI DOMINE SVRGO .** Translation: Arise lord of Heaven. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription: **C. ERI:C..**

Weight: 37.4-45.7 grams

Size: 47-49 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Christian Maler

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: 1610

Gold Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: Two: Gold Medal and Silver Medal

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor with crown and wearing the regalia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing slightly to the viewers left. In his right hand he holds a sword. To his right is a shield held by a lion and to his left a plumed helmet. Around the central image is a fine beaded line. Between the beaded line and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position. The inscription reads: **MAX: DG: AR: AVS: DVX: BVR: MAG: PRVSS: ADMIN.** Translation: Maximilian, by God's Grace Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of a mounted knight holding a banner in his right hand. Around him are arrayed 14 shields with coats of arms. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is a larger shield with the insignia of the Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order. Above the shield is the date: **1610.**

Weight: and Size

- Gold Medal: Weight: 34.3 grams (10 Ducats) and Size 40-42 mm in diameter
- Silver Medal: This medal is known in the 1 Reichstaler version which is 32.2-46 mm in diameter and 2.1 mm thick, and weighs 26.2-29.1 grams

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Peter Hartenbeck

Manufacturer: Hall Mint in Tyrol, Austria

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Silver Medal





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: 1611

Type I Gold Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: Two: Gold Medal and Silver Medal

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor with crown and wearing the regalia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing slightly to the viewers left. In his right hand he holds a sword. To his right is a shield held by a lion and to his left a plumed helmet. Around the central image is a fine beaded line. Between the beaded line and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position. The inscription reads: **MAX: DG: ARCH: AV: DVX: BVR: MAG: PR VSS: ADMIN.** Translation: Maximilian, by God's Grace Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of a mounted knight holding a banner in his right hand. Around him are arrayed 14 shields with coats of arms. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is a larger shield with the insignia of the Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order. Above the shield is the date: **1611.**

Weight: and Size

- Gold Medal: Weight: 34.3 grams (10 Ducats) and Size 40 mm in diameter
- Silver Medal: This medal is known in the 1 Reichstaler version which is 32.2-46 mm in diameter, 2.1 mm thick and weighs 26.2-29.1 grams

Type of Material: Silver

Variations:

- Type I: As described above.
- Type II. As described above except the inscription on the obverse is as follows: **MAX. DG: ARCH: AV: DVX: BVR: MAG: T PRVSS: ADM.**

Designer: Peter Hartenbeck

Manufacturer: Hall Mint in Tyrol, Austria

Number Issued: Unknown

Type I Silver Medal





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal
(Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Type II Silver Medal

Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: 1612

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor with crown and wearing the regalia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing slightly to the viewers left. In his right hand he holds a sword. To his right is a plumed helmet and to his left a shield held by a lion. Around the central image is a circle of laurel leaves. Near the edge of the medal is an inscription that starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAX: DG: AR: AV: D. B: MAG: PRVSS: ADMI.** Translation: Maximilian, by God's Grace Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of a mounted knight holding a banner in his right hand. Around him are arrayed 14 shields with coats of arms. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is a larger shield with the insignia of the Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order. Above the shield is the date: **1612.**

Weight and Size: This medal is known in the 1/4, 1/2 and 1 Reichstaler versions. The 1/4 Reichstaler version is 30-30.1 mm in diameter and weighs 6.9-7.6 grams, the 1/2 Reichstaler version is 40-42 mm in diameter and weighs 13.7-14.3 grams, and the 1 Reichstaler version is 32.2-46 mm in diameter and weighs 26.2-29.1 grams and is 2.1 mm thick.

Type of Material: Silver

Variations:

- Type I: As described above
- Type II: As described above except the inscription on the obverse is as follows **MAX: DG: AR: AV: DV. B: MAG: PRVSS: ADMI.**

Designer: Peter Hartenbeck

Manufacturer: Hall Mint in Tyrol, Austria

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known

Type II Medal





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: 1612

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor with crown and wearing the regalia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing slightly to the viewers left. In his right hand he holds a sword. To his right is a plumed helmet and to his left a shield held by a lion. Around the central image is circle of laurel leaves. Near the edge of the medal is an inscription that starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAX: DG: AR: AV: D. BVR: M: PRV: ADMI.** Translation: Maximilian, by God's Grace Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of a mounted knight holding a banner in his right hand. Around him are arrayed 14 shields with coats of arms. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is a larger shield with the insignia of the Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order. Above the shield is the date: **1612.**

Size: Unknown

Weight: 10.5 grams (3 Ducats)

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: 1612-1614

Type I Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor with crown and wearing the regalia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing slightly to the viewers left. In his right hand he holds a sword. To his left is a plumed helmet and to his right a shield held by a lion. Around the central image is a circle of laurel leaves. Near the edge of the medal is an inscription that starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAX: DG: ARC: AV: D. BV: MAG: PRVSS: ADML.** Translation: Maximilian, by God's Grace Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of a mounted knight holding a banner in his right hand. Around him are arrayed 14 shields with coats of arms. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is a larger shield with the insignia of the Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order. Above the shield is the date: **1612.**

Weight and Size: This medal is known in the 1/4, 1/2 and 1 Reichstaler versions. The 1/4 Reichstaler version is 30-30.1 mm in diameter and weighs 6.9-7.6 grams, the 1/2 Reichstaler version is 40-42 mm in diameter and weighs 13.7-14.3 grams, and the 1 Reichstaler version is 32.2-46 mm in diameter and weighs 26.2-29.1 grams and is 2.1 mm thick.

Type of Material: Silver

Variations:

- Type I: As described above.
- Type II. As described above except the inscription on the obverse is as follows: **MAX. DG: AR: AV: DVX: BVR: MAGIS: T PRVSS: ADML.** Also there is a leaf shaped decorative element between the T and P. The reverse varies from the type I in that the horses back legs are positioned differently and there is an object above the top center of the Teutonic Order shield.
- Type III. As described above except the inscription on the obverse is as follows: **MAX. DG: AR: AV: D: BV: MAG: PRVSS: ADML.**
- Type IV. As described above except the inscription on the obverse is as follows: **MAX. DG: AR: AV: DV: B: MAG: PRVSS: ADML.**





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal
(Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Type II Medal

Designer: Peter Hartenbeck
Manufacturer: Hall Mint in Tyrol, Austria
Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known



Type III Medal Obverse



Type IV Medal Obverse





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: circa 1612-1618

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor with crown and wearing the regalia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing slightly to the viewers left. In his right hand he holds a sword. To his left is a plumed helmet and to his right a shield held by a lion. Above the central image is an arc of laurel leaves. Near the edge of the medal is an inscription that starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAX: DG: AR: AV: DVX. BV: M: PRVSS.** Translation: Maximilian, by God's Grace Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of a mounted knight holding a banner in his right hand. Around him are arrayed 14 shields with coats of arms. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is a larger shield with the insignia of the Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Weight and Size: This medal is known in the 1/4 Reichstaler version which was 30-30.1 mm in diameter and weighs 6.9-7.6 grams

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Peter Hartenbeck

Manufacturer: Hall Mint in Tyrol, Austria

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: 1613

Type I Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor with crown and wearing the regalia of the Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing slightly to the viewers left. In his right hand he holds a sword. To his left is a plumed helmet and to his right a shield held by a lion. Above the central image is an arc of laurel leaves. Near the edge of the medal is an inscription that starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAX. DG: AR: AV: D: BVR: MAG: PRVSS: ADMI.** Translation: Maximilian, by God's Grace Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of a mounted knight holding a banner in his right hand. Around him are arrayed 14 shields with coats of arms. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is a larger shield with the insignia of the Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order. Above the shield is the date: **1613.**

Weight and Size: This medal is known in the 1 and 2 Reichstaler versions. The 1 Reichstaler version is 32.2-46 mm in diameter and weighs 26.2 to 29.1 grams and the 2 Reichstaler version is 32.4-46 mm in diameter and weighs 56.5-59.5 grams and is 2.1-3.5 mm thick.

Type of Material: Silver

Variations:

- Type I medal: As described above.
- Type II medal . As described above except the inscription on the obverse is as follows: **MAX. DG: AR: AV: D: BV: MAG: PRVSS: ADMI.**
- Type III medal. As described above except the inscription on the obverse is as follows: **MAX. DG: AR: AV: D: BV: MAG: PRVS: ADMI.**
- Type IV medal: As Type II except that the letter M of the word MAG is at the six o'clock position.

Designer: Peter Hartenbeck

Manufacturer: Hall Mint in Tyrol, Austria

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal
(Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Type II Medal

Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known



Type III Medal Obverse



Type IV





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: 1614

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor with crown and wearing the regalia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing slightly to the viewers left. In his right hand he holds a sword. Above the image of the Archduke is a band of laurel leaves. To his left is a plumed helmet and to his right a shield held by a lion. Near the edge of the medal is an inscription that starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAX: DG: AR: AV: D: B: MA: PRVSS: ADMI.** Translation: Maximilian, by God's Grace Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. Below the standing figure at the six o'clock position is the date **1614**

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of a mounted knight holding a banner in his right hand. Around him are arrayed 14 shields with coats of arms. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is a larger shield with the insignia of the Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Weight and Size: Silver Medal: This medal is known in the 2 and 3 Reichstaler versions. The 2 Reichstaler version is 32.4-46 mm in diameter and 2.1-3.5 mm thick, and weighs 56.4-59.5 grams. The 3 Reichstaler version is 120 mm in diameter and 3.5 mm thick, and weighs 86.2 grams.

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Peter Hartenbeck

Manufacturer: Hall Mint in Tyrol, Au stria

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: 1614

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor with crown and wearing the regalia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing slightly to the viewers left. In his right hand he holds a sword. Around the image of the Archduke is a broken rope design. To his right is a plumed helmet and to his left a shield held by a lion. Near the edge of the medal is an inscription that starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAX: DG: ARCH: AVST: DVX.**

BVR: MAG: PRVSS: AD. Translation: Maximilian, by God's Grace Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. To the viewers left of the tip of the sword is the letter **C** and next to the Archdukes left leg the letter **O**.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of a mounted knight holding a banner in his right hand. Around him are arrayed 14 shields with coats of arms. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is a larger shield with the insignia of the Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order. Below that shield is the date **1614**.

Weight and size: This medal is known in the 1/2 and 2 Reichstaler versions. The 1/2 Reichstaler version is 13.7-14.3 grams and 40-42 mm in diameter and the 2 Reichstaler version weighs 56.5-59.5 grams and is 32.4-46 mm in diameter, and 2.1-3.5 mm thick.

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Christoph Oerber

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: circa 1614

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor with crown and wearing the regalia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing slightly to the viewers left. In his right hand he holds a sword. Around the image of the Archduke is a broken rope design. To his right is a plumed helmet and to his left a shield held by a lion. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending near the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAXIMIL. DG. ARC. AV-DVX .BVRG. MAG.PRVS ADMI**: Translation: Maximilian, by God's Grace Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of a mounted knight holding a banner in his right hand. Around him are arrayed 14 shields with coats of arms. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is a larger shield with the insignia of the Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Weight and size: This medal is known in the 1/4 Reichstaler version which is 30-30.1 mm in diameter and weighs 6.9-7.6 grams

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Designer: Peter Hartenbeck

Manufacturer: Hall Mint in Austria

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: 1614

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor and wearing the insignia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing to the viewers right. Around the image of the Archduke is a circle composed of leaves. Around the edge of the medal between the leaf circle and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAX IMIL: D: G: ARCH: AV: DVX: BVRG: STIR: CARNT** Translation: Maximillian with the grace of God Archduke Austria Duke Burgundy Styria Carnelia. There is a decorative element between the start and end of the inscription. To the viewers right of the Archdukes head is the date **1614**. Below the image of the Archduke is the monogram **Co**. There is a decorative element on either side of the monogram.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is a raised circle of leaves. Within the circle is a coat of arms with the insignia of the Teutonic Order. The coat of arms is topped by an Archdukes crown. Around the edge of the medal between the leaf circle and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the one o'clock position and ending at the 11 o'clock position which reads: **ET: CARN: MAG: PRVSS: ADMI: COMES: HAB: ET TYROLI**.

Weight: Unknown

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Hall Mint in Austria

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: 1614

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor and wearing the insignia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing to the viewers right. Around the image of the Archduke is a circle composed of leaves. Around the edge of the medal between the leaf circle and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAX IMIL: D: G: ARCH: AV: DVX: BVRG: STIR: CARNT** Translation: Maximillian with the grace of God Archduke Austria Duke Burgundy Styria Carnelia. There is a decorative element between the start and end of the inscription. Behind the Archduke's head is the number **16** and in front of it the number **14** (1614). Below the image of the Archduke is the monogram **Co**. There is a decorative element on either side of the monogram.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is a raised circle of leaves. Within the circle is a coat of arms with the insignia of the Teutonic Order. The coat of arms is topped by an Archdukes crown. Around the edge of the medal between the leaf circle and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the one o'clock position and ending at the 11 o'clock position which reads: **ET.CARN: MAG: PRVSS: ADMI: COMES:HAB:ET TYROLI**.

Weight: Unknown

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Hall Mint in Austria

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: circa 1615

Type I Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor with crown and wearing the regalia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing slightly to the viewers left. In his right hand he holds a sword. Around the image of the Archduke is a broken rope design. To his left is a plumed helmet and to his right a shield held by a lion. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending near the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAXIMIL. DG. ARC. AV-DVX .BVRG. MAG. PRVSS: ADMI:** Translation: Maximilian, by God's Grace Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of a mounted knight holding a banner in his right hand. Around him are arrayed 14 shields with coats of arms. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is a larger shield with the insignia of the Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Weight and Size: This medal is known in the 1/4 Reichstaler version which is 30-30.1 mm in diameter and weighs 6.9-7.6 grams

Type of Material: Silver

Variations:

- Type I: As described above
- Type II: As described above except the obverse has a raised floral arc under the inscription on the upper part of the medal and the patterned floor on which the Archduke is standing is more prominent. In addition the inscription is as follows: **MAX. DG. AR. AV DVX BV. M. PRVSS.**

Designer: Peter Hartenbeck

Manufacturer: Hall Mint in Austria

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal
(Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Type II Medal Obverse

Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: 1615

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor and wearing the insignia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing to the viewers right. Around the image of the Archduke is a beaded circle. Around the edge of the medal between the beaded circle and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAXIMILIANVS: D: G :ARC : AV: DV: BV: STIR: CAR I.** Translation: Maximillian with the grace of God Archduke Austria Duke Burgundy Styria Carnelia. There is a decorative element between the start and end of the inscription. To the viewers right of the Archdukes head is the date **1615**.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is a fine raised circle. Within the circle is a coat of arms with the insignia of the Teutonic Order. The coat of arms is topped by an Archdukes crown. Around the edge of the medal between the raised line and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the one o'clock position and ending at the 11 o'clock position which reads: **ET.CARN: MAG: PRVSS: ADM: LAND: ALS: CO: FER.**

Weight and size: This medal is known in the 1 Reichstaler version which is 32.2-46 mm in diameter, 2.1 mm thick and weighs 26.2-29.1 grams

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Christoph Oerber

Manufacturer: Hall mint in Bavaria

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: 1615

Type I

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor and wearing the insignia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing to the viewers right. Around the image of the Archduke is a raised line in a rope pattern. Around the edge of the medal between the raised line and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAXIMILIANVS: DG :ARC : AVS: DVX: BVRG: STIR: CARN.** Translation: Maximilian with the grace of God Archduke Austria Duke Burgundy Styria Carnelia. To the viewers left of the Archdukes head is the date **.16.** and to the right **.15.** Below the Archdukes shoulder is the monogram of the medalist **CO.**

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is a raised line with a rope pattern. Within the raised line is Maximilian's coat of arms with the insignia of the Teutonic Order. The coat of arms is topped by an Archdukes crown. Around the edge of the medal between the rope circle and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the one o'clock position and ending at the 11 o'clock position which reads: **ET:CARN. MAG: PRVSS: ADMI: COMES.HAB:ET TIROL.**

Weight and size: This medal is known in the 1 Reichstaler version which is 32.2-46 mm in diameter, 2.1 mm thick and weighs 26.2-29.1 grams

Type of Material: Silver

Variations:

- Type I as described above
- Type II as described above except The inscription on the obvers is **MAXIMILIANVS: DG :ARC : AV: DVX: BVR: STIR: CARN.** And the inscription on the reverse **ET: CARN. MAG: PRVSS: ADMI: COMES.HA. E: TIRO.** There are also decorative elements on either side of the coat of arms.

Designer: Christoph Oerber

Manufacturer: Hall mint in Bavaria

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known

Type II Medal





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: circa 1616

Type I Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor with crown and wearing the regalia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing slightly to the viewers left. In his right hand he holds a sword. Around the image of the Archduke is a floral design. To his left is a plumed helmet and to his right a shield held by a lion. Near the edge of the medal is an inscription that starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAX: DG: AR: AV: DVX. BVR: MAG: PRVSS: ADMI.** Translation: Maximilian, by God's Grace Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of a mounted knight holding a banner in his right hand. Around him are arrayed 14 shields with coats of arms. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is a larger shield with the insignia of the Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order. Above the larger shield is the date: **1616.**

Weight and size: This medal is known in the 1/2 and 2 Reichstaler version. The 1/2 Reichstaler version weighs 13.7-14.3 grams and is 40-42 mm in diameter. The 2 Reichstaler version weighs 56.5-59.5 grams and is 32.4-46 mm in diameter and 2.1-3.5 mm thick.

Type of Material: Silver

Variations:

- Type I: As described above
- Type II: As described above except that there is no colon between the D and G in the obverse inscription.

Designer: Peter Hartenbeck

Manufacturer: Hall Mint in Tyrol, Austria

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Type II Medal





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: 1616

Type I Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor and wearing the insignia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing to the viewers right. Around the image of the Archduke is a raised line in a rope pattern. Around the edge of the medal between the raised line and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAXIMILIANVS: DG :ARCH : AV: DVX: BVR: STI: CAR.** Translation: Maximilian with the grace of God Archduke Austria Duke Burgundy Styria Carnelia. To the viewers left of the Archdukes head is the date **16** and to the right **16**.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is a raised line with a rope pattern. Within the raised line is Maximilian's coat of arms with the insignia of the Teutonic Order. The coat of arms is topped by an Archdukes crown. Around the edge of the medal between the rope circle and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the one o'clock position and ending at the 11 o'clock position which reads: **ET: CARN. MAG: PRVSS: ADMI: COMES. HAB: ET TIROL.**

Weight and size: This medal is known in the 1 Reichstaler version which is 32.2-46 mm in diameter, 2.1 mm thick and weighs 26.2-29.1 grams

Type of Material: Silver

Variations:

- Type I Medal : As described above
- Type II Medal: As described above except the obverse inscription is as follows: **MAXIMIL: DG: AR: AV: DVX: BVR: STIR: CARN** and there is a floral decorative element between the start and end of the inscription. The reverse inscription is as follows: **ET: CARN. MAG: PRVSS: AD: COM. HA: ET TIROL:.**
- Type III: As described above except the obverse inscription is as follows: **MAXIMILIANVS: DG :ARC : AV: DVX: BVR: STIR: CARN** and there is a floral decorative element between the start and end of the inscription. The reverse inscription is as follows: **ET: CARN. MAG: PRVSS: AD: COMES .HAB: ET TIR:.**
- Type IV: As described above except the obverse inscription is as follows: **MAXIMILIANVS: D: G: ARCH: AV: DVX: BVR: STI: CAR:.** The reverse inscription is as follows: **ET: CARN: MAG: PRVSS: ADMI. COMES: HAR: E: TIROL**





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal
(Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Type II Medal



Type III Medal



Type IV Medal

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: 1617

Type I Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor and wearing the insignia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing to the viewers right. Around the image of the Archduke is a raised line in a rope pattern. Around the edge of the medal between the raised line and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAXIMIL: DG: ARC: AN: DVX: BVR: STIR:** Translation: Maximilian with the grace of God Archduke Austria Duke Burgundy Styria. To the viewers left of the Archdukes head is the date **16** and to the right **17**.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is a raised line with a rope pattern. Within the raised line is Maximilian's coat of arms with the insignia of the Teutonic Order. The coat of arms is topped by an Archdukes crown. Around the edge of the medal between the rope circle and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the one o'clock position and ending at the 11 o'clock position which reads: **ET: CARN: MAG: PRVSS: AD: COM: H: ET: TIRO.**

Weight and size: This medal is known in the 1 Reichstaler version which is 32.2-46 mm in diameter, 2.1 mm thick and weighs 26.2-29.1 grams

Type of Material: Silver

Variations:

- Type I Medal: As described above
- Type II Medal: As described above except the C in the obverse inscription is not separated from the AR.

Designer: Georg Peutmuller

Manufacturer: Hall mint in Bavaria

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Type II Medal





Table Medals

Emperor Mathias Honor Coin

(Kaiser Mathias Gnadenpfenning)



Date Issued: 1617

Reason Issued: As a reward for especially meritorious service to the emperor.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The word Gnaden (grace) as used in the name of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus “Gnaden” should be interpreted as “honor” thus the title in today’s terminology would be the Emperor Mathias Honor Coin) literally, penny)
- Archduke Matthias, who later became Emperor, assumed the governorship of Lower Austria in 1594. In the years 1594/95 and 1598/1600 he was appointed supreme commander in the Turkish war by his brother, Emperor Rudolf.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal

Obverse: The bust of the emperor in armor facing to the right with a stiff collar and with an inscription.

Reverse: A crane with the inscription, **AMAT VICTORIA CVRAM**. Translation: A hard won victory.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 31 mm

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: 1618

Type I Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Maximilian as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian was the son of Emperor Maximilian II was Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order from 1585 to 1590 and Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1590-1618.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Maximilian in armor and wearing the insignia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing to the viewers right. Around the image of the Archduke is a raised line in a rope pattern. Around the edge of the medal between the raised line and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAXIMILI: DG :ARC : AV: DVX: BVR: STIR: CARN:** Translation: Maximilian with the grace of God Archduke Austria Duke Burgundy Styria Carnelia. To the viewers left of the Archdukes head is the date **16** and to the right **18**. Below the raised line near the letters AV are smaller letters CO.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is a raised line with a rope pattern. Within the raised line is Maximilian's coat of arms with the insignia of the Teutonic Order. The coat of arms is topped by an Archdukes crown. Around the edge of the medal between the rope circle and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the one o'clock position and ending at the 11 o'clock position which reads: **ET.CARN: MAG: PRVSS: AD: CO:H:ET TIROL.**

Weight and size: This medal is known in the 1 Reichstaler version which is 32.2-46 mm in diameter, 2.1 mm thick and weighs 26.2-29.1 grams

Type of Material: Silver

Variations:

- Type I Medal: As described above
- Type II Medal: As described above except the AV on the obverse inscription is combined and the letters CO are above the raised line.
- Type III Medal: As described above except the obverse inscription is as follows: **MAXIMIL: DG :ARC : AV (combined): DVX: BVR: STIR: CARN.** And the reverse inscription is as follows: **ET.CARN: MAG: PRVSS: AD: COM:H:ET TIROL**
- Type IV Medal: As described above except the obverse inscription is as follows: **MAXIMIL: DG :ARC : AV (combined): DVX: BV: STIR: CARNINT.** And the reverse inscription is as follows: **ET.CARN: MAG: PRVSS: AD: COM:H:ET TIRO**

Designer: Georg Peutmuller





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal
(Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Manufacturer: Hall mint in Bavaria

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Type III Medal



Type IV Medal





Table Medals

Archduke Charles Honor Medal

(Erzherzog Karl Gnadenmedaille)

Date Issued: Circa 1620

Reason Issued: As a reward for especially meritorious service to the Archduke.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The word Gnaden (grace) as used in the name of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus “Gnaden” should be interpreted as “honor” thus the title in today’s terminology would be the Archduke Karl Honor Medal.
- Archduke Karl was the Archbishop of von Breslau and Grand master of the German Knights Order

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An oval medal

Obverse: The bust of the Archduke with an inscription.

Reverse: An allegorical shield under the Austrian Archdukes crown

Weight: Unknown

Size: 40 mm in height and 34 mm in width

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: Also issued as a wearable medal

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Battle of White Mountain Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für die Schlacht am Weißen Berg)



Date Issued: Circa 1622

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Battle of White Mountain in 1620 which was the first important battle of the Thirty Years War.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This is a cast lead medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of emperor Ferdinand II in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed **FERDINANDVS. II. ROM.IMP. SEM. AVG.** Translation: Ferdinand II Roman emperor and majesty.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of an angel with a sword writing on a shield while in front of her are people kneeling and in other submissive postures surrounded by the paraphernalia of war. Near the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed **DISCITE IVSTITIAM MONTI.** Translation: Let this be a lesson to you.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 48 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Lead

Variations: None known

Designer: Peter de Pomis

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: Circa 1623

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Charles as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Charles was the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1619-1624

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Charles in armor and wearing the insignia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing slightly to the viewers right. Around the image of the Archduke is a double beaded circle. Around the edge of the medal between the beaded circles and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the one o'clock position and ending at the 11 o'clock position which reads: **CAROLVS. D. G. ARC. AV. DVX BVR:STIR: CARN:** Translation: Charles with the grace of God Archduke Austria Duke Burgundy Styria Carnelia. There is a decorative element between the start and end of the inscription. To the viewers left of the Archdukes head is the date **16** and to the right **23**.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is a raised beaded circle. Within the circle is a coat of arms with the insignia of the Teutonic Order. The coat of arms is topped by an Archdukes crown. Around the edge of the medal between the beaded circle and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the one o'clock position and ending at the 11 o'clock position which reads: **ET.CARN: MAG: PRVSS: AD: COM:HA:ET TIROL.**

Weight and size: This medal is known in the 1 Reichstaler version which is 32.2-46 mm in diameter, 2.1 mm thick and weighs 26.2-29.1 grams

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Georg Peutmuller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: Circa 1624

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Archduke Charles as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Charles was the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1619-1624

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the Image of Archduke Charles in armor and wearing the insignia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing to the viewers right. Around the image of the Archduke is a beaded circle. Around the edge of the medal between the beaded circle and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the one o'clock position and ending at the 11 o'clock position which reads: **CAROLVS. D. G. ARC. AV. DVX BVR:STIR: CARNTER:** Translation: Charles with the grace of God Archduke Austria Duke Burgundy Styria Carnelia. There is a decorative element between the start and end of the inscription. To the viewers left of the Archdukes head is the date **16** and to the right **24**.

Reverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is a raised beaded circle. Within the circle is a coat of arms with the insignia of the Teutonic Order. The coat of arms is topped by an Archdukes crown. Around the edge of the medal between the beaded circle and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the one o'clock position and ending at the 11 o'clock position which reads: **ET.CARN: MAG: PRVSS: AD: COM:HA:ET TIROL.**

Weight and size: This medal is known in the 1 Reichstaler version which is 32.2-46 mm in diameter, 2.1 mm thick and weighs 26.2-29.1 grams

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Georg Peutmuller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: 1625

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Johann Eustach von Westernach as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Johann Eustach von Westernach was the 44th Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order from 1625-1627.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Within a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene with Johann Eustach von Westernach in armor, kneeling while being sworn in as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order. Behind him is a horse. In front of him is a column with a wreath and with a cross on the top. Above the cross is the radiant name of God. To the viewers left of the cross is a stag in a forest. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in two lines: **CRVX CHRISTI FIR / MA COLVMNA**. Translation: The cross of Christ on the column.

Reverse: Within a raised rim in the center of the medal is a raised circle. Within the circle is a scene of a fox rising up on its hind legs in front of a city. Above the fox are arms emerging from the clouds, holding a crown. Around the edge of the medal between the raised circle and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the one o'clock position and ending at the 11 o'clock position which reads: **SUIS DAT RI: AEMIA IOVA. RNN: MDCXXV**.

Weight: 17.1 grams

size: 40 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Christian Maler

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Teutonic Order High and German Master Medal (Deutscher Orden Hoch Und Deutschmeister Medaille)



Date Issued: 1628

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Johann Casper von Stadium as the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Johann Casper von Stadium was the 45th Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order and served from 1627-1641
- This is a cast medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An oval medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Within a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal is the image of Johann Casper von Stadium in armor and wearing the insignia of the Hoch Und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order, facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position which reads: ? CASPER V. G. G. ADM. ?ES HOC HM AIST: IN PRVSS E N:.

Reverse: Within a raised and rim in the center of the medal is Johann Casper von Stadium's coat of arms with the insignia of the Teutonic Order. Above the coat of arms is the date **1628**. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **MAIST: TE: ORD: IN TE: V ?EI I? ND H: ZV PREUD: V. E ??.**

Weight: 11.7 grams

Size: 30.5 mm wide and 38 mm in height

Type of Material: Silver gilt

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace of Westphalia Medal

(Medaille des Westfälischen Friedens)



Date Issued: 1648

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Peace of Westphalia.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Peace of Westphalia is the collective name for two peace treaties signed in October 1648 in the Westphalian cities of Osnabrück and Münster. They ended the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648) and brought peace to the Holy Roman Empire, closing a calamitous period of European history. Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand III, the kingdoms of France and Sweden, and their respective allies participated in the treaties.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Within a raised and a raised and notched inner circle, in the center of the medal are the images of Pax and Bellona wrestling. On the viewers left of them is a globe being held up by a hand on which is Mercuries staff, and olive branch and a palm frond. On the viewers right is a tree with a gorgon shield resting against it. Around the edge of the medal between it and the raised notched circle is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **AMBIGUO PAX ET BELLUM LUCTAMINE CERTANT PAX EUROPA VOVET LAETA TROPHÆA FERAT!** Translation: Peace and war struggle in an ambiguous contest with the peace of Europe as the trophy.

Reverse: Within a raised and a raised and notched inner circle, in the center of the medal is the image of the victorious Pax holding Mercuries staff and wheat in her right hand and olive branches and a palm frond in her left. She is standing on the body of a defeated warrior. On the viewers left of Pax is justice holding a sword in its right hand and scales in the left. On the viewers right is the figure of Abundantia holding a cornucopia in her right hand and a palm branch in the left. Behind the figures is the view of a city. Around the edge of the medal between it and the raised notched circle is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **LAETA TROPHAE A TULIT VICTO PAX OPTIMA BELLO NUNC TEMISN TERRAM ET COPIA PULSA REDIT.** Translation: The joyful trophies of victorious peace are taken from war and now the land of the earth prospers.

Weight: 59.6 grams

Size: 60 mm

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: S. Dadler

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Emperor Leopold I Golden Honor Medal (Kaiser Leopold I Goldene Gnadenmedaille)



Date Issued: Circa 1658

Reason Issued: If the reason for issuing later medals which were similar to this medal can be taken as a guide, then this medal was issued as a reward for special merit in support of the emperor and his dynastic goals.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The word Gnaden (grace) as used in the name of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus “grace” should be interpreted as “honor” therefore the title in today’s terminology would be the Emperor Leopold I Golden Honor Medal.
- Leopold I was Holy Roman Emperor, King of Hungary, Croatia, and Bohemia. Elected in 1658, Leopold ruled the Holy Roman Empire until his death in 1705, becoming the second longest-ruling Habsburg emperor (46 years and 9 months).

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal

Obverse: A bust of Emperor Leopold I facing to the right with long flowing hair wearing a laurel wreath tied at the back with a ribbon and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper portion of the medal is the inscription: **LEOPOLDVS D.G. ROM. IMPERATOR** (Leopold with the grace of God Roman Emperor)

Reverse: An image with the all-seeing eye gazing down on a crown in the center of the reverse above which is a sword and scepter surrounded by clouds. Around the upper portion of the medal is inscribed: **CONSILIO ET INDVSTRIE** (Council and Industry)

Weight: 7 ducats (23.9 grams)

Size: 42 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: Also issued as a wearable medal (see Semi-Official Medals Part II, page 10)

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Emperor Leopold I Golden Honor Medal (Kaiser Leopold I Goldene Gnadenmedaille)



Date Issued: Circa 1658-1705

Reason Issued: If the reason for issuing later medals which were similar to this medal can be taken as a guide, then this medal was issued as a reward for special merit in support of the emperor and his dynastic goals.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The word Gnaden (Grace) as used in the name of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus “grace” should be interpreted as “honor” therefore the title in today’s terminology would be the Emperor Leopold I Golden Honor Medal.
- Leopold I was Holy Roman Emperor, King of Hungary, Croatia, and Bohemia. Elected in 1658, Leopold ruled the Holy Roman Empire until his death in 1705, becoming the second longest-ruling Habsburg emperor (46 years and 9 months).

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An oval medal

Obverse: A bust of Emperor Leopold I facing to the right with long flowing hair tied at the back with a ribbon. Around the upper portion of the medal is the inscription: **LEOPOLDVS D.G. ROM. IMPERATOR** (Leopold with the Grace of God Roman Emperor)

Reverse: An image with the all-seeing eye gazing down on a crown in the center of the reverse above which is a sword and scepter surrounded by clouds. Around the upper portion of the medal is inscribed: **CONSILIO ET INDVSTRIE** (Council and Industry)

Weight: 8 ducats (27.9 grams)

Size: 42 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: Also issued as a wearable medal (see Semi-Official Medals Part II, page 11)

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Emperor Leopold I Victories Over the Turks Commemoration Medal

(Kaiser Leopold I. Gedenkmedaille Siege über die Türken)



Date Issued: Circa 1660

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victories of Leopold I over the Turks

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Leopold I was Holy Roman Emperor, King of Hungary, Croatia, and Bohemia. Elected in 1658, Leopold ruled the Holy Roman Empire until his death in 1705, becoming the second longest-ruling Habsburg emperor (46 years and 9 months).

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim.

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a bust of Emperor Leopold I facing to the right with long flowing hair with a victor's wreath on his head and wearing armor. Around the upper portion of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is the first part of a two part inscription as follows: **CONSILIO & INDVSTRIE**. Translation: Council and Industry. Around the lower portion of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is the second part of a two part inscription as follows: **LEOPOLDVS I:R: IMPER.** Translation: Leopold I Roman Emperor. Between the two parts of the inscription is a floral decorative element. Below the bust of the emperor are the initials of the medalist: **I.B.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is in the center of the medal is a two tailed lion standing on its back legs and holding scepter in its left front paw and a sword held in its right. The lion is standing on a field with a plant in front and behind him. Above the lion is a sun, three clouds and an inverted crescent moon. Around the upper portion of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is the first part of a two part inscription as follows: **DONEC AUFERATUR LUNA**. Translation: At last the moon was taken away. Around the lower portion of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is the second part of a two part inscription as follows: **AB ORTU VSQUE AD OCCASUM**. Translation: From the rising in the west. Below the lions feet are the initials of the medalist: **I.B.**

Weight: 5-10 ducats (18-34.6 grams)

Size: 37-39.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Buchheim

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Emperor Leopold I Silver Honor Medal

(Kaiser Leopold I Silber Gnadenmedaille)



Date Issued: Circa 1658-1705

Reason Issued: If the reason for issuing later medals which were similar to this medal can be taken as a guide, then this medal was issued as a reward for special merit in support of the emperor and his dynastic goals.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The word Gnaden (Grace) as used in the name of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus “grace” should be interpreted as “honor” therefore the title in today’s terminology would be the Emperor Leopold I Golden Honor Medal.
- Leopold I was Holy Roman Emperor, King of Hungary, Croatia, and Bohemia. Elected in 1658, Leopold ruled the Holy Roman Empire until his death in 1705, becoming the second longest-ruling Habsburg emperor (46 years and 9 months).

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a bust of Emperor Leopold I facing to the right with long flowing hair with a wreath on his head and wearing armor. Around the upper portion of the medal is the inscription: **LEOPOLD D.G. ROM. IMPERATOR** (Leopold with the Grace of God Roman Emperor)

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an all-seeing eye beaming down on a crown scepter and sword held in two arms over a globe. Around the scene is inscribed in widely separated words: **CONSILIO ET INDVSTRIE** (Council and Industry)

Weight: 8 ducats (27.9 grams)

Size: 42 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: Also issued as a wearable medal (see Semi-Official Medals Part II).

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace of St. Gotthard Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Frieden am St. Gotthard)



Date Issued: 1664

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Peace treaty with the Turks of St. Gotthard. This followed a battle of St. Gotthard that was won by the French troops led by La Feuillade and Coligny and the German troops led by Waldeck.

Classes or Types: Two: Large Silver Medal and Small Silver Medal

Interesting Facts: In 1664, the Grandvizier Köprülü forced Montecuccoli to fight near St. Gotthard at the Austrian frontier. The battle was won chiefly through attacks by 6,000 French troops led by La Feuillade and Coligny and the German troops led by Waldeck.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a plain field the upper portion of which is surrounded by a fine raised line. Within the raised line is the image of the imperial eagle standing on a globe and holding thunderbolts in its right talon. Around the upper portion of the medal in an area that was in the shape of a scroll, starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is the inscription: **SIC VNITIS NON PAVEO**. Translation: They are not afraid to unite.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a plain field surrounded by a raised rope textured line. On the plain field at the top is a radiant sun with the letters **IHS** and at the bottom a descending crescent moon. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending at the 11 o'clock position is the inscription: **QVO SVPERIORE POTENTIOR 1664**. Translation: The higher the more powerful, 1664. Between the beginning and end of the inscription is a decorative element.

Weight:

- Large Silver Medal: 20.4-20.5 grams
- Small Silver Medal : 9.6-10.3 grams

Size:

- Large Silver Medal: 42 mm in diameter
- Small Silver Medal: 34 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Hieronymus Federer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of the Fortress at Philipsburg Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für die Eroberung der Festung Phillippsburg)



Date Issued: 1676

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of the fortress at Philippsburg.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised notched rim

Obverse: Inside a raised notched rim in the center of the medal is an aerial view the fortress at Philippsburg. Above it is written on the diagonal: **PHENVS**. In the center of the fortress is the following inscription in three lines: **PHILIPS / BURG / 1676**. Translation: Philippsburg 1676 .

Reverse: Inside a raised notched rim on a plain field is a in seven line inscription as follows: **VON DER. ROM: KAI: MAIT / VND DES / H: R: REICHS: WEGEN / BELAGERT: VND: EROBE / KT: IM: LAHR: 1676 / DEN. 7. VND D. 17. SEPTEMBER**. Translation: Invested and captured by the Roman Emperor and his forces from the 7th to the 17th of September in 1676.

Weight: 30.8 grams

Size: 47.3 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace of Nijmegen Commemoration Medal (Frieden von Nijmegen Erinnerung Medaille)



Date Issued: 1679

Reason Issued: To commemorate the 1679 Peace treaty signed at the city of Nijmegen.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Treaties of Peace of Nijmegen were a series of treaties signed in the Dutch city of Nijmegen between August 1678 and October 1679. The treaties ended various interconnected wars among France, the Dutch Republic, Spain, Brandenburg, Sweden, Denmark-Norway, the Prince-Bishopric of Münster, and the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Prosperity unchained holding a fasces. At her feet are the discarded implements of war. Behind her is a farmer plowing his field. Around the upper portion of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is the inscription: **SIC FACE BESTINCTA GAUDIA PACIS ARANT. 4. 1679.** Translation: Thus the joys of peace are plowed up with a determined face 4, 1679.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Pax playing a harp. In front of her is an imperial eagle and a Gallic rooster with an olive branch in their beaks. Below them is a Swedish lion and a sword with an olive branch rapped around its blade. Around the upper portion of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **CORDA VELUT CHORDAE FATO IVNGUNTUR AMICO.** Translation: The cords of fate join us as friends. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is the date **1679.**

Weight: 88.8 grams

Size: 59.3 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Type I Gold Medal

Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: Three: Gold Medal, Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory
- This medal has various inscriptions on the edge including: **DIE ES SEHEN WERDEN SAGEN DAS HAT GOTT GETHAN PS. 64.** Translation: Those who see it will say that God has done it. PS.64. And **DEM KEYSERS THRON DIE SIEGES KRON.** Translation: To the emperors throne goes the victors crown.
- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A scene of the Turks fleeing from the city of Vienna. Above the scene are two shields with the coat of arms of Vienna on one and that of Austria on the other. The shields are superimposed over oak boughs tied at the bottom with a bow.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain background is inscribed in eight lines as follows: **WIENN / BELAGERTE / DER TURK 1683 / DEN 14/4 IUL. WARD / ENTSETZT D 12/2 SEP. / MIT VERLUST / ALL SEINER STUCK.** Translation: Vienna besieged by the Turks in July 4-14, 1683, was liberated on the September 2 –12, with the loss of all their field pieces.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 13.8 grams
- Silver Medal Type I, II and III: 6.6-9.1 grams
- Silver Medal Type IV: 6.4-8.9 grams
- Bronze Medal Type I, II and III: 6.4-9.1 grams
- Bronze Medal Type IV: 4.9-6.4 grams



Type I Silver Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Type II Silver Medal

Weight (continued):

- Zinc Type II Medal: Unknown

Size: 26-31.6 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold, silver, bronze and zinc

Variations:

- Type I: As described above
- Type II: The reverse is as described above but the obverse varies from the type I as follows: There are four tents in the foreground, The soldiers behind the cannons are posed differently, There is only one cavalryman depicted, and there are no shields or oak boughs at the top of the medal.
- Type III: The same as the Type II Medal except that the obverse has a laurel leaf wreath around the edge of the obverse and reverse.
- Type IV: The same as the Type II Medal obverse but the reverse has a different six line inscription as follows: **Die 14/4 JUL: / VRBS VIENNA / OBS IDETVR, / TVRCIA FLENS / REMOVETVR / Die 12/2/ Sept**

Designer: Johann Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Type IV Silver Medal

Type I Bronze





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal
(Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Type II Silver Medal
Type I Bronze



Type III Bronze Medal



Type II Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory.

- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field are two suns with faces and rays descending on a globe featuring the image of Vienna which in turn is casting a shadow on the moon. Above the scene is a ribbon with the following text: **SOLE DUPLO**, at the bottom of the medal is another ribbon with the inverted text: **DOLEO PLUS** and around the edge of the viewers left side of the medal is inscribed **THRACICA LUNA** and on the right side **EXORTO**. Translation: The double sun mourns the Thracian Moon from which it sprang.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scroll work decoration within which is a 16-line inscription as follows: **VIENNA AUSTRIAE / D.14. IULII / A TURCIS OBSESSA. / SED DEI OPE. / LEOPOLDI AUGUSTISSIMICAESARIS / AUSPICIO. / IOHANN. III. REG. & / ALIORUM S.R.I. STATUUM / SUBSIDIO / CAESIO12. SEP. ADCESII, RADICES BARBARO / LIBERTA / CHRISTIANAM EURORAM QUID / FACTO OPUS. INSTRUIT. / EX INSIGNIHOC FORTITVDINIS / ETPERSISTENTIAE / EXEMRLO**. Translation: Vienna Austria the 14th of July was besieged by the Turks. But with the help of God. Under the auspices of Leopold and Johann III. Along with other allies was able to liberate the Christians in the east from the barbarians on the 12th of September, let what has been accomplished be an example for the future. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is frame formed by the scroll in which is inscribed **WINCK INVEN**, below which is the monogram **JK**

Weight: 23.5-25.3 grams

Size: 44-46 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Johann Kittel

Manufacturer: Johann Kittel

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory.

- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Vienna under bombardment. In the foreground is a trophy of arms consisting of flags and weapons. Superimposed on the trophy of arms is a plaque on which is inscribed in five lines **VIRNA / OBSIDI?IV LIBIESE / ANNO / 1683**. Translation: Vienna Liberated in the year 1683. Above the scene is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position as follows: **DIVINIPUGNANT PROMŌENIBUS IGNES**. Translation: Devine fire of battle.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is on a plain field is an imperial two headed eagle with on orb on its breast and the imperial crown above its head. It is standing on a log and in its left claw it holds a laurel bough and a palm frond and in its right a sword and scepter. Above the scene is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position as follows: **HAEC MUNDO PACEM VICTORI-ASANCIT**. Translation: The world victorious and at peace.

Weight: 23.8 grams

Size: 45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of the city of Vienna. Around the image is a fine raised line. Between that line and the edge of the medal is an inscription that starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position. The inscription reads: **WIEN GOTT BEWACHT DER TURCKEN MACHT LIGT NUN VERACHT**. Translation: Vienna God watches the Turks power. Separating the start and end of the inscription is a rosette.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is on a plain field is an inscription in 10 lines. The inscription reads: **DIESE MÜNTZ / ZEIGET DIE A. 1683. / 14/4 IUL. VON MAHUMED IV. / BELAGERTE STATT WIEN / WELCHE ABER DURCH GOTT / UND DER KEYS-POLN: UND / REICHSVÖLCKER TAPFER- / KEIT DEN 12/2 SEPT: WIE- / DER DAVON BEFREY- / ET WORDEN**. Translation: This commemorative depicts the July 4 through 14th liberation of the beleaguered city of Vienna from Mahmoud IV in the year 1683 which was achieved with the help of God, Poland, and the brave citizens of the empire who on September 2nd through the 12 liberated them.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 26.6-36 grams
- Bronze Medal: 30.1 grams
- Zinc Medal: 31,1 grams

Size: 43-44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Holy League led by Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory.

- These medals were sometimes converted to wearable medals

Hallmarks: The letter F on the edge of the medal

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of the city of Vienna under attack from the forces of the Holy League. This image features the image of the allied forces routing the Turks. Above the city is the Austrian imperial eagle. Around the image is a fine raised line. Between that line and the edge of the medal is an inscription that starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position. The inscription reads: **DU ADLER SITZ GOTT IST DEIN SCHUTZ, DEM MAHOMET ZU SPOTT UND TRUTZ.** Translation: The eagles nest has God as its protector, Mohomet to mock and defy.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is on a plain field is an inscription in 14 lines. The inscription reads in part **AN-NO 1683 / DEN 14 JUL WURDE / DIEK. RESID-ENZSTADT / WIENN VOM TURKEN BELAGERT / MIT FEUER EIN WERFFEN VIELM STUR / MENUMINEN SPRENGEN 8 WOCH-EN LANG / BEANGSTIGET. WELCHE HERNACH VON / . K. M. LEOPOLDO. I. / MIT HILFF DERO ALLHRTEN DEN 12 SEP / GLUKLICHENTSETZT. U. DERFEIND MIT / VERLASSUNG ALLER STUCKUPAGA / GE DAVON GESCHLAGEN / WORDEN GOTT SEY / DAVOR GEDANCKT.** Partial translation: On July 14 in the year 1683 the Imperial city of Vienna was occupied by the Turks was besieged and fired upon for eight weeks by his Majesty Leopold I who with the help of his allies, thanks be to God defeated the enemy who fled on September 12. At the top of the medal in the 12 o'clock position is a round medallion decorated with palm fronds within which is the image of Leopold I facing to the viewers right. Around his image is inscribed **VIVAT TRIUMPHET.** Translation: Live the triumph. At the bottom of the medal in the six o'clock position is a floral decorative element.

Weight: 33.1-37.4 grams

Size: 47.5-48.8 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal has the same reverse as the liberation of Vienna medal on the page below.

- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory
- This medal is inscribed **AUSTRIA • EGREGIE • IMPERA-TOREM • ORIENTALEM • VINCET** on the rim. Translation: Austria will conquer the evil empire of the east.
- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the bust of emperor Leopold on a pedestal facing to the viewers right. Below the bust is a trophy of arms consisting of flags and weapons. Around the image is an inscription that starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position. The inscription reads: **LEOPOLDUS I.D.G. ROM. IMP. SEM. AUGUSTUS. GER. HUNGAR. .ET. BOH. REX.** Translation: Leopold with the grace of God Roman Emperor and Emperor of Germany and Hungary and King of Bohemia, On the base of the pedestal is written **A E I O V**. This was an acronym for the Habsburg Motto and translates as All the World is subject to Austria. Also on the base of the pedestal is the monogram of the medalist **I.I.W.** To the viewers left of the base of the pedestal is the date **16** and on the right **83**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of a cavalry battle before the city of Vienna. Above the battle is an imperial eagle with a shield with the city of Vienna coat of arms in its left talon and a sword in the right. Above the eagle is a rainbow on which is a dove of peace with a olive branch in its beak. At the bottom of the scene on a rock is the monogram of the medalist **I.I.W.** Around the image is an inscription that starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position. The inscription reads: : **WIEN DAS ADLER NEST SICH FREUT. DAS DER TURKEN HEER ZERSTREUT. DANCRE GOTT O CHRISTENHHEIT.** Translation: Vienna, the eagle's nest is looking forward to the Turkish departure. Thank God for Christianity. The beginning and ending of the inscription is separated by a cross.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 73.7 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown

Size: 64 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: Non known





Designer: Johann Jakob Wolrab
Manufacturer: Unknown
Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known



Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: Two

- Silver Medal
- Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This medal has the same reverse as the liberation of Vienna medal on the page above.
- This medal has raised letters on its edge which reads: **WIENN BEDENCKTE GOTTES GNAD * SO ER DIR ERWIESEN HAT * DANCKE IHM ALLZEIT FRUE U SPATH.** Translation: Vienna, remember the grace of God * that he has demonstrated to you * thank him at all times.
- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory
- The medal was cast in two halves and then united into a single medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene depicting the emperor Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor and Archduke and three electors, Maximilian II Emanuel Prince Elector of Bavaria, John George III Prince Elector of Saxony and King Jan III Sobieski of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania kneeling in full regalia in thanks to Jesus for their success against the Turks at the Battle of Kahlenberg Mountain near Vienna. Above their heads is the name **IESUS** from which is emitting rays of light. Behind the head of each of the nobles is their coat of arms. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription that starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position. The inscription reads: **WANN DIESE HELDEN SIEGEN SO MUS DER TURK ERLEIGEN HUNGARN DER FRIED VERGNUGEN.** Translation: Where these heroes win the Turks must lose, Hungary rejoice in peace. At the nine o'clock position is the date **16** and at the three o'clock position is the date **23** (1623). At the six o'clock position is the word **MAHUMED** with the letters jumbled (overthrown).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of fortified and besieged Vienna with St. Stephan's cathedral in the background. Above the battle is an imperial eagle with a shield with the city of Vienna coat of arms in its left talon and a sword in the right. Above the eagle is a rainbow on which is a dove of peace with a olive branch in its beak. At the bottom of the scene on a rock is the monogram of the medalist **H.I.W.** Around the image is an inscription that starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position. The inscription reads: **WIEN DAS ADLER NEST SICH FREUT. DAS DER TURKEN HEER ZERSTREUT. DANCKE GOTT O**

CHRISTENHHEIT. Translation: Vienna, the eagle's nest rejoices that the Turks forces were dispersed. Thank God oh Christianity. The beginning and ending of the inscription are separated by a cross. The medalist's initials **HIW** are found on the rock in the foreground of the scene.





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)

**Weight:**

- Silver Medal: 77.1-103.3 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown

Size: 64.7-65 mm

Type of Material: Silver gilt bronze and bronze

Variations: Non known

Designer: Johann Hans Jakob Wolrab

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Type I Gold Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski

Classes or Types: Two: Gold Medal and Silver Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This is a cast medal.
- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the besieged city of Vienna. In the foreground is the incampant of the besieging troops. Above the city near the edge of the medal is an inscription as follows: **DAS IST GOTTES FINGER**. Translation: This is Gods finger.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a beaded line. Inside the beaded line is an 11 line inscription which reads: **DER / TÜRCKISHE / HOCHMUHT WE / LCHER WIN VOM 14 / IULI BIS 12 SEP:1683 / BEDRANGET . WIRD / SELBIGEN TAGES / VON DER HAND DES / HERN. VOLLIG / GESTURT / ZET**. Translation: The Turkish pride which was from 14 July to 12 September 1683 completely overthrown by the hand of the lord.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 3 ducats (10.3 grams)
- Silver Medal: 5.9-6.2 grams

Size: 30-33.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold and silver

Variations:

- Type I as described above
- Type II: As described except that the besieging troops in the foreground differ from those in the Type I medals.

Designer: Johann Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Type II Silver Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Type I Medal

Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory.

- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim with a beaded design on a plain field is an imperial double eagle brandishing a sword and scepter atop a globe on which is a depiction of the city of Vienna. On the eagle's breast is the monogram **LI** (Leopold I) To the viewers left of the globe in small letters is inscribed: **SVB VMBRA.**

Translation: Under the shadow. To the viewers right of the globe in small letters is inscribed: **ALARV**

TVARV. Translation: of your wings. The sun rises above and to the viewers left of the eagle with the all-seeing eye of providence in its center. The edge of the sun is composed of small letters as follows: **COL-LIGIT AUXILY RADIOS.** Translation: gathers rays of help. At the bottom right of the medal a crescent moon sinks. Above the sinking moon in small letters is inscribed: **VICTAM, & REDEGIT IN VMBA-**

RAS. Translation: defeated and forced into the shadow. Above the eagle starting at the 12 o'clock position and ending at the 10 o'clock position is the following inscription: ***IMPERY MVRVM AVSTRIACo INTERPONIT INORBE.** Translation: With the wall of imperial rule, he protected the Austrian World..

Reverse: Inside a raised rim with a beaded design on a plain field is an inscription in four parts. The center part is as follows **1683 / DIE 14 IVLY / VIENNA AVSTRIÆ / A / TVRCIS OBSESSA / SED /**

***PROTECTORE ALTISSIMO / LEOP.I. IMP. / REGIS POLONIÆ / IOAN:III / PRAESENTIAE**

VALIDO / AVXILIO. Translation: The 14th day of July 1683 Vienna Austria is besieged by the Turks, but the Emperor Leopold I and his valiant ally King John of Poland are coming to help. The part on the viewers left is **INPERSO SVCC: / ELECT: / BAVA: SAXON / E EMPERY SVB / SIDIO. / COM CAPLIERS /**

DEPVT. PRÆSI / DENTE. The part on the viewers right is **DVCE LOTH / RINGO / CAES. LOC-TEN / GRLISO. / GENER. COM / STARNBERG / VRB COMEN.** The bottom portion reads

VIENNENSIVM. DENIQ VNIVERSITATIS SENATVS/ OFFICIALIVM. CIVIVM AC INCOLARVM / CONCORDI OBSEQVIO AB OBSIDIONE / PROFLIGATO HOSTE EODEM ANNO /

DIE 12 SEPT LIBERATA / MATTHI MITTERMAIR A WAFF / ENBERG S C. M. MON-ETA / OBTVLIT After the word **LIEBRATA** is a decorative element.





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Type II Medal

Weight: 17.4-28.2 grams

Size: 42-44.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations:

- Type I: As described
- Type II: As described except that the inside the edge of the medal on the obverse and reverse is a leaf pattern.

Designer: Johann Michael Hofmann (some sources claim the medalist is Mathias Mittermaier however medals attributed to him were actually designed by Hofmann)

Manufacturer: The Vienna Mint

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory.
- This is a cast not a struck medal
- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Christ and God seated on thrones, with Christ on the viewers left. Above them is an angel from which rays are emitting. Around the image is an inscription starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position. The inscription reads: **CHRISTVS SEDET AD DEXTERAM PATRIS DEVS PATER**. Translation: Christ is seated at the right hand of the Father, God the Father.

Reverse: The edge of the medal is decorated with a laurel wreath with flowers at the 12, 3, 6 and 9 o'clock positions. Within this wreath is a six line inscription which reads in script: **Wien be / Legert Von Turken / 1683 den 14 July bis / 12 September vnder / Kaiser Leopoldo / Primo**. Translation: Vienna freed from the Turks in 1683 on 14th July to September 12th under Emperor Leopoldo I.

Weight: 17.1 grams

Size: 38 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg was an Austrian Field Marshal and Minister of State and also the Military Commander of Vienna
- This medal is the following medal share the same obverse except of the medalist monogram
- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Count Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg with long flowing hair, facing the viewers right in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the image is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position. The inscription reads: **ERN. RUDI. COM. A STARR SCM C. C. B. G CM. VIENNCOMM.** Translation: Ernst Rudiger Starhemberg SCMC. C.B. GCM. Vienna Commander. Below the bust is the monogram of the medalist **HIW**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field at the bottom of the medal is a scene composed of captured military flags and weapons including a cannon and a Turk in chains. Above this image is a six-line inscription which reads: **DER 60 TAG / LANG. DIE GROSTE / WUHT AUS HIELTE / MACHT DAS DER TURK ZELT / GELD FELD STUCK U GLUCK / 16 VERSPIELTE. 83.** Translation: The 60 day long. The greatest anger and force was directed at the Turkish camp and fortifications where their fortune and luck ran out in 1683.

Weight: 35.7-41.8 grams

Size: 42.5-43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Hans Jakob Wolrab

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Bronze Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and a Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Ernst Rudiger Starhemberg was the City Commander of Vienna
- This medal is the preceding medal share the same obverse except for the medalist monogram
- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Ernst Rudiger Starhemberg with long flowing hear, facing to the viewers right in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the image is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position. The inscription reads: **ERN. RUDI. COM. a STARR SCMC. C.B. GCM. VIENNCOMM.** Translation: Ernst Rudiger Starhemberg SCMC. C.B. GCM. Vienna Commander.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field at the bottom of the medal is a scene composed of captured military flags and weapons including a cannon and a Turk in chains. Above this image is a six-line inscription which reads: **WIEN 60 TAGE / LANG. DIE GROSTE / WUHT AUS HIELTE / MACHT DAS DER TURK ZELT / GELD FELD STUCK U GLUCK / 16 VERSPIELTE. 83.** Translation: Vienna 60 day long. The greatest anger and force were directed at the Turkish camp and fortifications where their fortune and luck ran out in 1683.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 41.8 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown
- Pewter Medal: 38.6 grams

Size: 49 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze and Pewter

Variations: Non known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Ernst Rudiger Starhemberg was the City Commander of Vienna
- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory
- This medal had an inscription on its edge as follows: **SO BRINGT DIE TAPEFERKEIT IHR SELBST UNSTERBLICHKEIT.** Translation: Thus bravery brings its own immortality.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Ernst Rudiger Starhemberg with long flowing hair, facing to the viewers right in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the image is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position. The inscription reads: **ERN. RUDI. COM. DE STARRENB SCMCC. B. GCM.** Translation: Ernst Rudiger Starhemberg SCMC. C.B. GCM.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a nine-line inscription which reads: **1683 / HAT DIESER / TAPFERE HELD / DIE STADT WIEN VON / 14 IUL. BIS 12 SEPT. / WIDER DIE TURKEN / MIT GOTTES HILF / RUHMLICHEE / SCHUZZT.** Translation: In 1683 this brave hero with Gods help gloriously protected the city of Vienna from the Turks from the 14th of July until the 12th of September.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 7.9-8.2 grams
- Pewter Medal: 3.4 grams

Size: 27 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Ernst Rudiger Starhemberg was the City Commander of Vienna
- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory
- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a wide raised rim

Obverse: Inside a wide raised rim on a plain field is the image of Ernst Rudiger Starhemberg with long flowing hair, facing to the viewers right in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the image is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position. The inscription reads: **ERN. RUD. GRAF. U. HERR. V. STARENB.** Translation: Ernst Rudiger Count von Starhemberg.

Reverse: Inside a wide raised rim on a plain field is a eight-line inscription which reads: **1683 / HAT DIESER / KAIS. GENERAL / WIEN VOM 14 IULI / . BIS 12 SEP. / WIDER / DIE TURKEN / TAPFER BE / SCHÜTZT.** Translation: In 1683 this emperor's general in Vienna from the 14th of July until the 12th of September bravely protected the city from the Turks.

Weight: 5.9 grams

Size: 23 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Gilt Bronze Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory
- This medal was also issued as a wearable medal.
- The obverse of this medal was used as the reverse of another medal also designed by Anton Meybusch issued in 1683 for the liberation of Vienna
- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene of the battle for the city of Vienna featuring the Austrian Cavalry charge. At the top of the scene is Fame flying and blowing a trumpet. Above the scene next to the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position. The inscription reads: **URBEM SER VASTIS. ET ORBEM.** Translation: You save the city and the world. At the bottom of the scene is a banner on which is in three lines, the following inscription: **VIENNA. AUSTRIAE. A. TURCIS / OPPUGNARI . CAEPTA . D. 14 JULI / LIBERATA . D. 12 . SEPT. A. 1683.** Translation: Vienna Austria liberated from the Turks by an attack from July 14 through September 12, 1683.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a 10-line inscription which reads: **DIESE MUNTZ / ZEIGET DIE A.1683 / 14/4 IUL. VON MAHUMED IV. / BELAGERTE STATT WIEN / WELCHE ABER DURCH GOTT / UND DER KEYS: POLN: UND / REICHSVOLKER TAPFER / KEIT DEN 12/2 SEPT: WIE: / DER DAVON BEFREY / ET WORDEN.** Translation: This coin depicts the city of Vienna which was besieged by Sultan Mehmed IV on the 14th of July 1683, and which was freed the with the help of God and the valor of the emperor, the Poles and the people of the empire on the 12th of September. To the left of the Banner is the monogram of the medalist **C.W**

Weight:

- Silver Gilt Medal: 25.8-26 grams
- Bronze Medal: 26.4 grams

Size: 39.5-40 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver gilt bronze and bronze

Variations: Non known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)

**Designer:**

- Obverse: Anton Meybusch
- Reverse: Carl Waschmann

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: Two: Gold Medal and Silver Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory in 1683
- Both Turkish attempts, that of 1529 by Suleiman and that of 1683 by Mehmed IV to capture Vienna failed.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Leopold I facing to the viewers right. Above his head is the hand of God with an eye (manus Dei) in its palm. Behind Leopold's image starting near the nine o'clock position are the words **DEI CONSILIO** and in front of the image starting near the 12 o'clock position are the words **INDUSTRIA LEOPOLDI**. Translation: Through the counsel of God and the diligence of Leopold. Below the image of the emperor is a four-line inscription which reads: **VIENNAM / OBSIDET FRUSTRA / MAHUMEDII / 1683**. Translation: Mahmud besieged Vienna in vain 1683.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Ferdinand I facing to the viewers right. Above his head is the hand of God (manus Dei) holding a sword. Behind Ferdinand's image starting near the nine o'clock position are the words **DEI IUSTITIA** and in front of the image starting near the 12 o'clock position are the words **PRUDENTIA FERDINANDI**. Translation: Through Gods justice and Ferdinand's wisdom. Below the image of Ferdinand is a four line inscription which reads: **VIENNAM / OBSIDET FRUSTRA / SOLIMANNUS / 1529**. Translation: Suleiman also besieged it in vain 1529.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 6 ducats (21.6 grams)
- Silver Medal: 13.7-20.6 grams

Size: 36-38.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze gilt and 900 fine silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Johann Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Silver Gilt Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the second Turkish siege by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver plated bronze Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory
- On the edge of the medal is inscribed **CAESAR SARMATA REX SAXO BAVARUS LOTHARINGUS ASSERTA DECUS IMMENSUM MERUERE VIENNA**. Translation: Emperor and King of Bavaria, Saxony and Lorraine has liberated Vienna.
- The reverse of this medal was used as the obverse of another medal also designed by Anton Meybusch issued in 1683 for the liberation of Vienna

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: In the center of the medal is the image of Leopold I. in armor with a victor's wreath in his hair, and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewers right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is the following inscription: **LEOPOLDUS.I. D.G.ROM.IMP SEMP.AUG: TURCARUM. VICTOR**. Translation: Leopold I with the grace of God Roman Emperor and Majesty Victor over the Turks. At each end of the inscription is a star. Near the seven o'clock position in smaller letters is the name of the medalist: **ANTON. MEYBUSCH. FECIT**.

Reverse: On a plain field is a scene depicting the Habsburg army, on the right under the flag of the Holy Roman Empire, driving out the Ottoman army at the gates of Vienna. The roofs of the city can be seen in the background and Fama the goddess of fame, hovers in the middle above the battle scene, blowing a trumpet. Above the scene starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed **URBEM. SER-VASTIS. ET ORBEM**. Translation: You saved the city and the world Below the scene on a ribbon is inscribed in three lines: **WIENN. AUSTRIEA. TURCIS / OPPUGNA. CAEPTA. D. 14. IULI / LIBERATA. D. 12. SEPT: A 1683**. Translation: Vienna Austria attacked by the Turks on July 14 and liberated on September 12, 1683.

Weight:

- Silver Gilt Medal: 68.6-74.6 grams
- Zinc Medal: Unknown

Size:

- Silver Gilt Medal: 55-55.7 mm in diameter
- Zinc Medal: 40 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver plated bronze and zinc

Variations: Non known

Designer: Anton Meybusch

Manufacturer: Unknown





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Zinc Medal

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the second Turkish siege by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory
- This is a hollow silver medal with a rim that binds the two halves together
- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round hollow medal with a raised rim

Obverse: In the center of the medal is the image of Leopold I. in armor with a victor's wreath in his hair, and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewers right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is the following inscription: **LEOPOLDUS.I. D.G.ROM.IMP SEMP.AUG: TURCARUM. VICTOR.** Translation: Leopold I with the grace of God Roman Emperor and Majesty Victor over the Turks. At each end of the inscription is a star. Near the seven o'clock position in smaller letters is the name of the medalist: **ANTON. MEYBUSH. FECIT.**

Reverse: On a plain field is a scene depicting the Habsburg army, on the right under the flag of the Holy Roman Empire, driving out the Ottoman army at the gates of Vienna. The roofs of the city can be seen in the background and Fama the goddess of fame, hovers in the middle above the battle scene, blowing a trumpet. Above the scene starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed **URBEM. SERVASTIS. ET ORBEM.** Translation: You saved the city and the world Below the scene on a ribbon is inscribed in three lines: **WIENN. AUSTRIEA. TURCIS / OPPUGNARI. CAEPTA. D. 14. IULI / LIBERATA. D. 12. SEPT: A 1683.** Translation: Vienna Austria attacked by the Turks on July 14 and liberated on September 12, 1683.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 63 mm in diameter and 8 mm thick at the edge

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Anton Meybusch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Gold Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: Two: Gold Medal and Silver Medal

Interesting Facts: Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory.

- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.
- Matthias Mittermaier von Waffenberg also had Michael Hoffmann produce large and small coins at his own expense and distribute them among high potentates, princes and noblemen in memory of the liberation of Vienna from the Turkish threat.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal

Obverse: Around the edge of the medal is a floral decoration. In the center of the medal is an imperial eagle with scepter and sword above a shield with the Vienna coat of arms. Above his head is the all-seeing eye emitting rays. Below the lower half of the image are laurel boughs tied at the bottom with a bow. Near the bow are the letters **M** and **H** (the monogram of the medalist). On the viewers left of the medal near the nine o'clock position is the word **EHR SEYE GOT**. Translation: Here is your God. On the viewers right of the medal near the three o'clock position is the word **IN DER HOHE**. Translation: On high.

Reverse: Around the edge of the medal is a floral decoration. On a plain field is an eight line inscription which reads: **WIENN / VON / TYRKEN BELEGERT / DEN 14 IVLV / MIT HILFE GOTTES / ABGETRIBEN / DEN 12 SEPT / 1683**. Translation: Vienna Occupied by the Turks on the 14th of July with God's help liberated on the 12th of September 1683. Below the text is a stand of arms including flags. Above the inscription is a decorative element.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 6.9-10.3 grams (2-3 ducats)
- Silver Medal: 4.9-6.6 grams (1/4 thaler)

Size: 28-28.9 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold and silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Johann Michael Hoffmann and Matthias von Waffenberg Mittermayer

Manufacturer: Vienna Mint

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal
(Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known

Silver Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory.

- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: In the center of the medal is a scene of the city of Vienna. Above is the imperial eagle with a sword in its left talon and lightning bolts in its right. Below the eagle is the word **WIEN**. On the left upper edge of the medal at the four o'clock position are the words **TVRK BELA** and on the upper right at the one o'clock position is the word **GERTDEN25 IVNI S.IVLI**. In the river is the following inscription:

DVNAM FLVS. Below the scene of the city is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription in three lines: **ENTSEZT DEN 2/ SEPTEMBER . 12 /MDCLXXXIII**. Translation: Liberated on September 2, 1683. Below the date at the six o'clock position are the initials of the medalist **I.L.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is an eight-line inscription as follows: **WIE / IVPITER / DER RIE SEN HAND / VERKVR ZET / HAT / LEOPOLD / DER TVRKENMACHT / GESTVRZET**.

Translation: As Jupiter stayed the giants hand Leopold has overturned the Turkish power. Below the text are a palm frond and a olive branch tied together with a bow.

Weight: 42.7-43.3 grams

Size: 51-51.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Jan Luder

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: two

Interesting Facts:

- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory.
- This medal and the one below are the same except for a slight variation in the obverse inscription
- This medal and the two below share the same obverse
- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the image of the city of Vienna under attack from the forces of the Holy League. This image features the image of the allied forces routing the Turks. Above the city is the Austrian imperial eagle with an olive branch in its beak and a ribbon in its talons. At the end of the ribbon on the viewers left is a shield with the coat of arms of Austria and on the right a shield with the coat of arms of Vienna. There is a fine raised line inside the edge of the medal. Between that line and the edge of the medal is an inscription that starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position. The inscription reads: **DAS ADLER NEST BESCHIRME FERNER GOTT . UND UNGLUCK TREFF DIE BOSE TURKEN ROTT.** Translation: The eagle's nest is protected by God, and disaster is visited upon the evil Turks.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is on a plain field is an inscription in 13 lines. The inscription reads in part **1683 / DEN 14 IUL IST / WIENN VON TURKEN / BELAGERT MIT FEUER UND / STURMAN SWOCHEN BEANG.. / STIGT. UND DEN 12 SEPT. VON K.M. LEOPOLD .I. / MIT HILFF DERO ALLIIRTN ENT.. / SEZT, UND DER FEIND MIT VER. / LASSUNG STUCK. U. PAGAGE / DAVON GESCHLAGN WOR / DEN. GOTT SEY GE. / DANCKT.** Translation: On July 14, 1683, the Vienna was besieged by the Turks with fire and storming attacks. On the 12th of September his imperial majesty Leopold I with the help of his allies lifted the siege and drove the enemy away. At the top of the medal in the 12 o'clock position is a round medallion decorated with palm fronds. Within the medallion is the image of Leopold I facing to the viewers right and an inscription as follows: **LEO D.G. R.IM.** Translation: Leopold with the grace of God Roman Emperor.

Weight: 21.6-22.3 grams

Size: 38-48.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold and Silver





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: two

Interesting Facts:

- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory.
- This medal and the one above are the same except for a slight variation in the obverse inscription
- This medal and the one above and below share the same obverse
- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the image of the city of Vienna under attack from the forces of the Holy League. This image features the image of the allied forces routing the Turks. Above the city is the Austrian imperial eagle with an olive branch in its beak and a ribbon in its talons. At the end of the ribbon on the viewers left is a shield with the coat of arms of Austria and on the right a shield with the coat of arms of Vienna. There is a fine raised line inside the edge of the medal. Between that line and the edge of the medal is an inscription that starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position. The inscription reads: **DIE ADLERS BURCK BESCHIRME FERNER GOTT. UND UNGLUCK TREFF DIE BOSE TURKEN ROTT.** Translation: The eagle's nest is protected by God, and disaster is visited upon the evil Turks.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is on a plain field is an inscription in 13 lines. The inscription reads in part **1683 / DEN 14 IUL IST / WIEN VON TURKEN / BELAGERT MIT FEUER UND / STURMAN SWOCHEN BEANG.. / STIGT. UND DEN 12 SEPT. VON K.M. LEOPOLD I. / MIT HILFF DERO ALLIIRTN ENT.. / SEZT, UND DER FEIND MIT VER. / LASSUNG STUCK. U. PAGAGE / DAVON GESCHLAGN WOP / DEN. GOTT SEYGE. / DANCKT.** Translation: On July 14, 1683, the Vienna was besieged by the Turks with fire and storming attacks. On the 12th of September his imperial majesty Leopold I with the help of his allies lifted the siege and drove the enemy away. At the top of the medal in the 12 o'clock position is a round medallion decorated with palm fronds. Within the medallion is the image of Leopold I facing to the viewers right and an inscription as follows: **LEO D.G. R.IM.** Translation: Leopold with the grace of God Roman Emperor.

Weight: 17.4 grams

Size: 38 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold and Silver





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal
(Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This medal and the two above share the same obverse

- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the image of the city of Vienna under attack from the forces of the Holy League. This image features the image of the allied forces routing the Turks. Above the city is the Austrian imperial eagle with an olive branch in its beak and a ribbon in its talons. At the end of the ribbon on the viewers left is a shield with the coat of arms of Austria and on the right a shield with the coat of arms of Vienna. There is a fine raised line inside the edge of the medal. Between that line and the edge of the medal is an inscription that starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position. The inscription reads: **DAS ADLER NEST BESCHIRME FERNER GOTT . UND UNGLUCK TREFF DIE BOSE TURKEN ROTT.** Translation: The eagle's nest is protected by God, and disaster is visited upon the evil Turks.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is on a plain field is an inscription in 14 lines. The inscription reads **ANNO 1683 / DEN 14 IUL IST WIEN / VON TURKEN / BELAGERT / MIT FEUER STURMAN UND / MINEN SWOCHEN LANG EFANG / STIGET. UND DEN 12 SEPT. VON / K.M. LEOPOLDO .I. / MIT HILF DERO ALLIIRTEN ENT. / SEZT, UND DER FEIND MIT VER / LASSUNG ALLER STUCK UND / PAGAGE / DAVON GESCHLAGN / WORDEN. GOTT SEY GE. / DANCKT.** Translation: In the year 1683 on July 14th the Vienna was besieged by the Turks with fire and storming attacks. On the 12th of September his imperial majesty Leopold I with the help of his allies lifted the siege and drove the enemy away, thank God.

Weight: 22.1 grams

Size: 39.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory.

- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: In the center of the medal is a scene of the city of Vienna under attack. Above is the imperial eagle with lightning bolts in its talons and a setting crescent moon. Below the scene of Vienna under attack is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two-line inscription in script: **Inimici defece runt / framece infinern**. Translation: The enemy failed at last. Around the edge of the medal in an area circumscribed with a fine raised line is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position as follows **ArCVs FortIVM sVperatVs est, et DeBILes affVsl Synt robore. 1.Reg 2.** Translation: The bows of the mighty are overcome, and the weak are endowed with strength First King, 2. The beginning and ending of the inscription are separated by a cross.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a wreath composed of palm fronds tied at the bottom with a bow. Within the wreath is a seven-line inscription as follows: **Leopoldo Cesare / Ioanne Rege Poloniae, / Bavariae et Saxoniae Electo / rIbVs, DVce Lotharinglae / eXterIsqVe pro VirIbVs / VsnantIbVs, Vienna / obsessa LiberatVr**. Translation: Emperor Leopold, John King of Poland, The Electors of Bavaria and Saxony, the Duke of Lorraine besieged Vienna and freed it from the dying foreigners. Above the wreath at the 12 o'clock position is the imperial crown.

Weight: 16.9-25 grams

Size: 40-46 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Johann Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Tin Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory
- The medal has the following text from Isaiah 40 on its edge: **Die auf den Herrn warten, werden neue Kraft schöpfen, denn sie werden wie Adler mit den Flügeln schlagen.** Translation: Those who wait for the Lord will gain new strength, because they will flap their wings like eagles (Isaiah 40).
- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of a Turkish Grand Vizier having his turban snatched from his head by an eagle. At his feet are a Turkish banner and Turkish weapons.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is an 11-line inscription as follows: **WIENN / VOM TURKEN / BELAGERT DEN 4/14 IUL: / MDCLXXXIII. WARD / DEN 2/12 SEPT. DURCH DIE / KAYS. MAY. KONIG / IN POHLEN CURFF. IN / BAYERN UND SAXEN / DEM FRANZ. CRAYS, & / RUHMLICH ENT. / SETZT.** Translation: Vienna besieged by the Turks from July 4 to 14, 1683. Liberated from September 2 to the 12th by the King of Poland and the Electors of Bavaria and Saxony.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 17.8-19.1 grams
- Tin Medal: 19.2 grams

Size: 36.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Tin

Variations: Non known

Designer: Johann Reinhold Engelhart

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Tin Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Tin Medal

Interesting Facts: Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory.

- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a notched rim

Obverse: Inside the notched rim in the center of the medal is the image of Leopold I facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **LEOPOLDVS AVG IMP CAESAR**.

Reverse: Inside the notched rim in the center of the medal is the image of Mehmed IV facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **MAHMET IV VICTVS TVRG CAES**.

Weight: 26.3 grams

Size: 40.4 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Tin

Variations: Non known

Designer: Gottfried Storp

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory.

- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim in the center of the medal is scene of Hercules and Jonas fighting the hydra. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending at the six o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **CONCORDIA HEROVM VICTORIAE STABILIMENTVM**. Translation: The unity of the heroes brings victory.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is a 14 line inscription. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is a decorative element with the letters **F C** on either side of it.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 46 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Christopher Jakob Leherr

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory.
- The medal has the following edge inscription: **CASUS IN OCCASU: PETE NUNQUAM TURCA VIENNAM**. Translation: Downfall in the sunset: never a Turkish Vienna
- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.
- The inscriptions on this medal contain chronograms in which the capital letters as Roman Numerals add up to 1683.
- The obverse and that of the medal below are the same.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim in the center of the medal is birds eye view of Vienna featuring the Hofburg and St. Stephan's Cathedral. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription which is separated from the central scene by a fine raised line. The inscription starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position. It reads: **OppVgnata bona est nom eXpqinata Vienna!. naM CoeLo perDens HostibVs HostIs erat**. Translation: The land that was attacked today was occupied for 6 years! But heaven was the enemy of the enemy.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of soldiers liberating Vienna. Above the city can be seen the sun rising and emitting rays while the crescent moon is being descending behind clouds. Around the top of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed **HOC ORIENTE FUGIT**. At the bottom of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is the following inscription: **DEN SEPT MDC I XXXIII**. Translation: On September 1683.

Weight: 28.2-32.9 grams

Size: 43-44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Hermann Haffner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None known

Miniature: None Known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory.
- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.
- The inscriptions on this medal contain chronograms in which the capital letters as Roman Numerals add up to 1683.
- The obverse and that of the medal above are the same.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim in the center of the medal is birds eye view of Vienna featuring the Hofburg and St. Stephan's Cathedral. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription which is separated from the central scene by a fine raised line. The inscription which starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position reads as follows: **OppVgnata borid est non eXpVgnata Vienna NaM CoeLo perDens HostIbVs hostIs erat.** Translation: The city was attacked but not conquered. Vienna was the enemy of the enemy.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field near the bottom of the medal is a trophaion under which two bond Ottoman soldiers kneel. Above the trophaion can be seen the sun emitting rays and constellations with the following inscriptions: **Sep, Aug, Ne, Iul.** Below the constellations is a two line curved inscription as follows: **DefenforIbVs IstIs / FortIbVs atqVe pIIIs.** Translation: The defenders of these strong man and women. At the bottom of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is the following inscription: **pirCLdid Vienna fri-V Mphat.**

Weight: 32.8 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Hermann Haffner

Manufacturer: Minted in Nuremberg

Number Issued: Unknown





Table Medals
Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal
(Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)

Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory.
- This is a cast medal
- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of a crucifixion. At the base of the cross are numerous flags and banners. Below the flags and banners is a ribbon on which is written **ZVM SCHIMEL PEINER FVSSE**. Translation: At your feet. On either side of the upper part of the cross is a ribbon on which is written **ACMVCE TRIVMPHVS**.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is a 13-line inscription as follows: **WIEN / VOM TVRCK-EN / DEN 14. IVLY / BELAGERT WIRD / NACH 2. MONATLICHER / TAPFERER GEGEWOHR / DVRCH GOTTES GNAD / VND CHRISTLICHE / SIGREICHE WAFFEN / GLVCKHLICH ENT / SEZT DEN 12 / SEPTEMBRIS / A: 1683**. Translation: Vienna besieged by the Turks on the 14th of July are happily defeated with Gods Mercy and Christian weapons after 2 months of brave effort on September 12 in the year 1683. Below the inscription is what may be the initials of the medalist

Weight: Unknown

Size: 34 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory.
- This is a cast medal
- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim in the center of the medal is the profile image of Mars in armor. Around the edge of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **EN MARS SAXONICUS**. Translation: Saxony as Mars.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is a six-line inscription as follows: **1683 / D 12 SEPT. / VIENNA / CON?ODMA? / A TURCIS / LIBERATA**. Translation: On 12 September 1683 Vienna liberated from the Turks. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending near the 12 o'clock position is inscribed **HIC FAUSTAE?RIM 9 IN HOSTESIRUIT**. Translation: The fortunate first victory over the enemy. Between the beginning and ending of the inscription are crossed boughs.

Weight: 4.1 grams

Size: 19 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Zinc

Variations: Non known

Designer: Martin Heinrich Omeis

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory.

- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim in the center of the medal is the profile image of Mars in armor. Around the edge of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **EN MARS SAXONICUS**. Translation: Saxony as Mars.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is a four-line inscription as follows: **CONF MANU / VIENNA / LIBERATA. / D 12/2 SEPT**. Translation: I promise you will be liberated on the 2-12 September. Above the inscription is a floral design. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending near the six o'clock position is inscribed **HIC FAUSTAE PRIM IN HOSTES IRRUIT**. Translation: The fortunate first victory over the enemy.

Weight: 4.9 grams

Size: 19.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Martin Heinrich Omeis

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Polish king Johann III Sobieski led the decisive cavalry charge that led to victory.

- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim in the center of the medal is the profile image of Mars in armor. Around the edge of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **EN MARS SAXONICUS**. Translation: Saxony as Mars.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is the image of a goddess standing on discarded arms including canons, flags and a shield while playing a trumpet held in her right hand and holding a victors wreath in her left. Around the edge of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **HIC FAUSTAE PRIM IN HOSTES IRRUIT**. Translation: The fortunate first victory over the enemy.

Weight: 4.7 grams

Size: 19 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Martin Heinrich Omeis

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski and the role played by Johann Georg elector of Saxony.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Johann Georg von Saxony commanded the left wing of the imperial forces at Battle of Vienna.

- In 1683, Ottoman forces tried to capture the city of Vienna, placing the city under siege for two months. The siege would culminate in the Battle of Vienna on 12th September 1683, a disastrous defeat for the Ottoman Empire, and Vienna would remain in the Holy Roman Empire.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim in the center of the medal is the profile image of John Georg Elector of Saxony in armor with a plumed helmet facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **S.R.I. ARCH?? ? ? ICH GEORG III ??G DUX SAX.**

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is a view of the city of Vienna from which the Turks are fleeing. In the foreground is a flag pole with the Saxon flag on top of which is a crown. To the viewers right of the flag pole is a nobles hat and to the left a medallion with crossed swords. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription.

Weight: 73.6 grams

Size: 51.4 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Johann Hohn

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: As a gift to the emperor commemorating the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None Known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal

Obverse: In the center of the medal is the image of the emperor with long flowing hair in armor and holding a baton in his left hand, facing slightly to the viewers left. Around the rim of the medal is a wreath composed of laurel leaves. Within the wreath is an inscription in two lines. Both lines start and end at the 12 o'clock position. The first line reads: **LEOPOLDVS DEI GRAIIA ELECTVS ROM-IORVM IMPERATOR SEMPER AVGVSTVS. OPRMAM AE HVNGARAE BOHEMIA DALMATIAE. CROATIAE.**

Translation: Leopold the great elected Roman Emperor and also majesty in Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia. The second line reads: **CLAVONIAE REX ARCHDVX AVSTRI DVX BVRGVNDIAE STRIA CARINTHIAE CAR WIKEREMBERGA COMES TYROLIS.** Translation: Leopold the great elected Roman Emperor and also majesty in Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia.

Reverse: Inside the rim in the center of the medal is a crowned coat of arms of Austria-Castile and a collar composed of coats of arms and a wreath. This in turn is within a raised line in the form of leaves. In each side of the crown are a part of a date with **16** on the viewers left and **83** on the right. Around the rim of the medal is a wreath composed of laurel leaves. Within the wreath is an inscription in two lines. Both lines start and end at the 12 o'clock position. The first line reads: **TIRK. TARTARNAE REBELLXCAE HVNGERN EFL AGERN WIENN DEN ? ? POLN OBER BAYERN SACHS VND ANDERE REICHS VOLKER EXT.** The second line reads: **SEZENS DEN II SEPTEMBER DER FEIND HINDERLAST ALLE STTAT BACAGE MVN???ONVND WIRD??SSERST VERFOIET.**

Weight: 910 grams

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the image of the city of Vienna under attack from the forces of the Holy League. This image features the image of the allied forces routing the Turks. Above the city is the all seeing eye. There is a fine raised line inside the edge of the medal. Between that line and the edge of the medal is an inscription that starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position. The inscription reads: **DIE STADT SO GOTT BEWACHT KEIN FEINDES MACHT**. Translation: The city God watches over no enemy's power can destroy.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is on a plain field is an inscription in nine lines. The inscription reads **ANNO 1683. / DEN 14 JUL BELA. / GERT DER TURK DIE/ STADT WIEN. / IST ABER DURCH GOT / TES HILFE DEN 12 SEPT. / WIDER DAVON / GESCHLAGEN / WORDEN**. Translation: In the year 1683 on July 14 the Turks occupy the city but with God's help the Turks were defeated and the city was liberated on September 12. Below the inscription is a floral decorative element.

Weight: 7.9 grams

Size: 30 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the image of the city of Vienna under attack from the forces of the Holy League. This image features the image of the allied forces routing the Turks. Above the city is an angel playing a trumpet. Near the edge of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is an inscription which reads: **URBEM. SERVASTIS. ET ORBEM.** Translation: The city and the world was saved.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is on a plain field are four interlocking inscriptions. The top inscription reads **1683. / DIE 14 IVLY / VIENNA AVSTRIAE / A / TVRCIS OBSESSA / SED / PROTECTOREA ALTISSIMO / LEOP. IMP. INDVSTRIAE. CONSILIO / REGIS POLONIAE / IOAN. III. PRASENTIAE. VALIKDO / AVXILOIO.** Translation: July 14, 1683 Vienna Austria occupied by the Turks is liberated by emperor Leopold with the help of King Johann III of Poland. The inscription on the left reads: **INPERS. SVCC. / ELECT / BAVARSAXVB / SIDIO / COM. CAPLIRS. / DEPV. PRASI / DENTE.** The inscription on the right reads: **DVCELOTHA / RINGO / CAES. OCTE / GRL 180 / GENER. COM / STARNBERG / VRBCOMEN.** The inscription on the bottom reads: **VIENNEN SIVM DEN 1Q VNIVRSITATIS SENAT. / OFFICIALIVM CIVIVM ACINCOLARVM / CONCORDI OBSEQVIO ABOBSIDIONE / PROFLIGATO HOSTE EODEM ANNO / DIE 12. SEP LIBERATA.** Around the edge of the medal is a palm wreath tied at the bottom with a bow. Below the bottom inscription is a decorative element.

Weight: 64.9-74.6 grams

Size: 55.7-59 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Anton Maybusch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the letter **L** with a palm frond on each side. Above the letter **L** is a hand emerging from a cloud holding a victor's wreath. Below the letter **L** is an inverted crescent moon. Near the edge of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription which reads: **O.LEOPOLD GOTT IST DIR HOLD** Translation: O. Leopold God holds you.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the image of Vienna. Above the city is an angel holding a shield. Below the image of the city is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is inscribed the date **MDCLXXXIII** (1683). Below the date is the initial of the medalist **W**. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is the following inscription: **WIEN BLEIB CENANT. DER TURCKEN SCHAND.** Translation: Vienna remains the Turkish shame. Between the beginning and end of the inscription is a decorative element.

Weight: 6.9 grams

Size: 22.6 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: Non known

Designer: Hans Jacob Wolrab

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Vienna Commemoration Medal (Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Befreiung Wiens)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Vienna from the Turks by the Polish king Johann III Sobieski.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a two headed eagle with a cross in its right talon and a sword in the left. Above its head is a radiant victors wreath. Below the eagle is a cowering Turk among a number of defeated Turks. Near the edge of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription which reads: **DE SUPER AUXILIO** Translation: The great helper.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is a seven line inscription as follows: . **DIE 14 IULY / VIENNA OBSESSA. VIS TURCICA PRESSA / CUM CLADE REGRESSA. DIE 12 SEPT. / ANNO / MDCLXXXIII.** Translation: On the 14th of July Vienna was besieged. The Turkish siege was overcome by their defeat. On the 12th of September 1683

Weight: 10.3 grams

Size: 30 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory Over the Turks and French Commemoration Medal (Sieg über die Türken und die französische Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victory of the Holy Roman Empire over the Turks and the French

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Leopold I was Holy Roman Emperor, King of Hungary, Croatia, and Bohemia. Elected in 1658, Leopold ruled the Holy Roman Empire until his death in 1705, becoming the second longest-ruling Habsburg emperor (46 years and 9 months).

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the bust of Leopold I facing to the viewers right. Around the image is an inscription in two parts. The upper part starts at the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position. The lower inscription starts at the eight o'clock position and ends at the four o'clock position. The upper inscription reads: **CONSILIO & INDUSTRIA**. Translation: wisdom and energy. The lower inscription reads **LEOPOLDUS I. ROM. IMPER.** Translation: Leopold I Roman Emperor. Between the inscriptions are floral elements. Below the bust is the monogram of the medalist **IB**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a rampant lion holding a sword in his left paw and a scepter in his right. Above the lion is the sun and clouds. The lion stands on a platform with plants. Around the image is an inscription in two parts. The upper part starts at the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position. The lower inscription starts at the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position. The upper inscription reads: **DONEC AUFERATUR LUNA**. Translation: Until the moon is taken away. The lower inscription reads **AB ORTU USQUE AD OCCASUM**. Translation: From the east to the west.

Weight: 17.1 grams

Size: 38 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: Non known

Designer: Johann Buchheim

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Gran Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für die Befreiung von Gran)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Gran from the Turks.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the fortress at Gran. To the viewers left of the fortress is the date **16** and to the right **83** (1683). Around the upper part of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is a two line inscription as follows: **STRIGONIUM D. 21. OCTOB. TURCIS EXTORTUM**. Translation: Proclaimed on the 21st of October that the Turks were expelled.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene in which Pallas Athena is holding a victor's wreath in her right hand and a palm frond in her left while kneeling on the bodies of defeated Turks and surrounded by the weapons of war. Above the image near the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position. The inscription reads: **SERVIAT, QUI SÆ VIIT**. Translation: Obedient, he goes. Near the edge of the medal at the seven o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **K**.

Weight: 10.2 grams

Size: 33 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Johann Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Emmerich Thokoly Commemoration Medal (Emmerich Thokoly Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1683

Reason Issued: To commemorate the defeat of the forces led by Emmerich Thokoly de Kesmark.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Emmerich Thokoly de Kesmark was a Hungarian nobleman, leader of anti-Habsburg uprisings. Emeric was Prince of Upper Hungary, an Ottoman vassal state, from 1682 to 1685, and briefly Prince of Transylvania during the year 1690. Having formed an alliance with the Turks, Thököly assisted the Ottoman Empire at the Battle of Vienna in 1683 and led the Turkish cavalry at the Battle of Zenta in 1697. Refusing to surrender to Habsburg Emperor Leopold I, Thököly lost his principality of Upper Hungary and finally retired to Galata, near Constantinople, with large estates granted him by the Ottoman leader Mustafa II. Thokoly died in 1705.

- This may be a wearable medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Emmerich Thokoly in armor facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **EMERIC TQC KOL HUNGAROR RESELL CAPUT**. On Thokoly's shoulder are the initials of the medalist: **JE**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene in which Icarus, inverted, having come too close to the sun falls into the sea. Above the image of Icarus is the sun emitting rays. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position. The inscription reads: **RETROCA DITAUDAX**. Translation: Boldly returns. In front of the inscription is a floral decorative element. Below the scene is an exergue with the date **MDCLXXXIII** (1683).

Weight: 27.8 grams

Size: 45.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Johann Reinhold Engelhard

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Turkish War Commemoration Medal (Kriege Gegen Türken Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1684

Reason Issued: To commemorate the war with Turkey

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Leopold I was Holy Roman Emperor, King of Hungary, Croatia, and Bohemia. Elected in 1658, Leopold ruled the Holy Roman Empire until his death in 1705, becoming the second longest-ruling Habsburg emperor (46 years and 9 months).

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the bust of Leopold I in armor with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewers right. Around the image is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position. The inscription reads: **LEOPOLDUS. AUG. IMP. CAESAR. PF.** Translation: Leopold Majesty and imperial emperor PF. Below the bust at the six o'clock position is inscribed **ANNO 1684.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is an eagle resting on a globe sitting on a seashell. The eagle has a sword in its talons and an imperial crown above its head and the sun emitting rays above the crown. In the background is Constantinople. Around the image is a raised beaded line. Between the beaded line and the edge of the medal is a three line inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position. From outer inscription to inner inscription they are: **DIE AUFF DEN HERRN HARREN KRIEG, NEUE KRAFT DAS SIE AUF FAHREN MIT FLUGELN WL./ ADLER DAS SIE LAUFF, U, NICHT MATT WERD, DAS SIE WANDELN, U, NICHT MUDE. WER-DEN ES 40.** Translation: The lord above hears the 40 years of war and empowers the soldiers as if they had the wings of eagles so that run not walk and that they never tire. will they turn 40

Weight: 12.7 grams

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Johann Reinhold Engelhard

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Founding of the Holy League Commemoration Medal (Gründung der Heiligen Liga Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1684

Reason Issued: To commemorate the founding of the Holy League

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The Holy League was founded in 1684 under the leadership of Pope Innocent XI as a coalition of European nations to fight the Turks in Hungary.
- This is a cast medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a slightly raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene in which Pope Innocent XI is standing in a boat in the foreground, in the open sea, with Leopold I, Elector Maximilian II of Bavaria and Duke Charles V of Lorraine who is holding a net. Next to the boat is the imperial orb and in the background are two Turkish boats with the Turkish flag. Around the upper part of the image is an inscription starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position. The inscription reads: **VINCIT POTENTIA FATI**. Translation: He overcomes the power of fate.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal on a plain field is a nine line inscription as follows: **INNOCEN. XI / PONT. OPT. MAX / LEOPOLDVS. AVG / IMP CAESAR. P.F. / CAROLVS. V. DVX. / LOTHRINGIAE. ET. / BARR. GAE. / MAX.EM.S.R.I.EL. ARCHID AP/** Translation: Innocent XI, Pope, leader, Leopold Emperor and majesty, Charles V Duke of Lorraine and Barr, Maximilian Elector of Bavaria. Above the inscription is a floral decorative element.

Weight: 32.2 grams

Size: 48 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Founding of the Holy League Commemoration Medal (Gründung der Heiligen Liga Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: March 5, 1684

Reason Issued: To commemorate the founding of the Holy League

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Holy League was founded in 1684 under the leadership of Pope Innocent XI as a coalition of European nations to fight the Turks in Hungary.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene in which three of the founders are forming the Holy League from the viewers left to right they are John III Sobieski of Poland; with the following inscription: **ION.III.REK POLONIA**; Leopold I of Austria with the following inscription: **LEOPOLDVS I. ROM.E** and Marcantonio Giustiniani of Venice with the following inscription: **MA: I DVX VENETIA**. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position. The inscription reads: **DIE ? TREV.DIE HEI DEM DREY MIT REIG ERFERY**. At the bottom of the medal is a three line inscription as follows: **CONFOEDERATIO / ET / CONCORDIA**. Translation: Confederation and collaboration. Below the inscription are the initials of the medalist: **MB**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal on a plain field is a scene in which two eagles and a lion are attacking a dog. The eagles represent the Holy Roman Empire and Poland and the lion represents Venice while the dog represents the Ottoman Empire. Around the scene are two fine raised lines. Between the raised lines and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the one o'clock position and ending at the 11 o'clock position. The inscription reads as follows: **DURCH DIESEN BUND. DER TURCKEN HUND. MUS GEHN ZU GRUND. A. 1684**. Translation: Through this covenant the Turkish dog must go to ground. Year 1684. Between the start and finish of the inscription is a floral decorative element.

Weight: Unknown

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Founding of the Holy League Commemoration Medal (Gründung der Heiligen Liga Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: March 5, 1684

Gilt Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the founding of the Holy League

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The Holy League was founded in 1684 under the leadership of Pope Innocent XI as a coalition of European nations to fight the Turks in Hungary.
- This is a cast medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal

Obverse: Inside the rim on a plain field are the images of the four founders of the Holy League from the viewers left to right they are Pope Innocent XI, Leopold I of Austria, John III Sobieski of Poland, and Marcanto Giustiniani of Venice. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position. The inscription reads: **ONNOC.XI.PONT.LEOP.I IMP. IOA.III.REX.PO. M.A.IVS.VF. DVY.** Translation: Innocent XI Pope, Leopold I Emperor, John III King of Poland, Marcanto Antonius Justiniani Venetian Duke.

Reverse: Inside the rim in the center of the medal is a scene in which a cross is emerging from the clouds above a two headed imperial eagle with a shield on its breast and with a scepter in its left talon and a sword in the right. Below the eagle is a figure also holding the same sword as that which the eagle is holding in its right talon. Around the top of the medal is a ribbon starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position on which is inscribed: **VNIVIT . PALMAMQVE DEDIT.** Translation: He United and granted victory.

Weight:

- Gilt Medal: 242.1 grams
- Silver Medal: 292.1 grams

Size: 78-79.1 mm

Type of Material: Silver gilt and silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Silver Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Gran and Victory at Neuhausel Commemoration Medal (Eroberung von Gran und Sieg bei Neuhäusel Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1685

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of Gran and the victory over the Turks at Neuhausel

Classes or Types: Three

- Gold Medal (Gilded bronze)
- Silver Medal
- Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: This battle was fought from July 7 to August 17, 1685

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a battle scene featuring Leopold's attacking army in the foreground and the fortress of Gran in the background. Above the scene is a ribbon on which is inscribed: **GAVDIVM IMP.**

Translation: Imperial joy.

Reverse: Inside a raised on a plain field is a nine-line inscription as follows: **NEUHEUSEL / ERBAUT A: 1581. / VOM TURCKEN EROBERT / A: 1663 / VON KAYS. MAY. / BELÄGERT DEN 27/7 IUNI/ IULI / MIT STURMENDER HAN D / EROBERT DEN 9/19 AUG / A: 1685.** Translation: Neuhausel founded in 1581, Conquered by the Turks in 1663 Laid Siege by the emperor from 27 June to 7 July, stormed and conquered on from the 9th to the 19th of August 1685.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 6 ducats (20.8 grams)
- Silver Medal: 13-15.3 grams
- Bronze Medal: 17.8 grams

Size: 35-37 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and gilded bronze and bronze

Variations: Non known

Designer: Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Gran and Victory at Neuhausel Commemoration Medal (Eroberung von Gran und Sieg bei Neuhausel Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1685

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of Gran and the victory over the Turks at Neuhausel

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This battle was fought from July 7 to August 17, 1685
- The medal is inscribed on the edge **DER CHRISTEN GEGEN WEIHR**. Translation: The Christians resistance.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a battle scene featuring Leopold's attacking army in the foreground and the fortress of Gran and the city of Neuhausel in the background. An imperial eagle with a scepter and sword in its claws is hovering above the scene. Above the eagle is a star emitting rays. Around the scene starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is inscribed: **DEM LEOPOLD DAS GLUCK IST HOLD. DEN GLUCKS STERN KLAR NEUHAUSL STELLT DAR.** Translation: Leopold the Illustrious fortunately has brought his lucky star to Neuhausel.

Reverse: Inside a raised on a plain field is an 11-line inscription as follows: **NEUHAUSEL / AO 1581 ERBAUT AO: 1663 / 26 SEPT DURCH ACCORD / AN DIE TURCKEN KOMMEN / DANN AO 1685 DEN 19 AUG / DURCH KM. LEOPOLD I / SCHE WAFFEN MIT / STURM WIDER ER / OBERT WORDN / GOTT SEY DIE / EHR.** Translation: Neuhausel founded in 1581, conquered by the Turks on September 26, 1663, then on the 19th of August in the year 1685 his majesty Emperor Leopold I with his weapons and God stormed and reconquered it. Above the inscription is a crowned L decorated with laurel branches and palm fronds.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.5 grams
- Bronze Medal: 31.9 grams

Size: 43.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Gran and Victory at Neuhausel Commemoration Medal

(Eroberung von Gran und Sieg bei Neuhausel Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1685

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of Gran and the victory over the Turks at Neuhausel

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This battle was fought from July 7 to August 17, 1685
- This medal and the following one have the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a battle scene featuring Leopold's attacking army and artillery in the foreground and the fortress of Gran and the city of Neuhausel in the background. Above the scene starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed in three lines: **NEVHEVSEL IMPERATORI LEOPOLDO ASSERIRVR / IGNE ET ENSIBVZ FORTITER: HOSTIS / PERIIT TVRPITER.** Translation: Neuhausel is liberated by the Emperor Leopold with Fire and bravery: the enemy perished disgracefully.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a battle scene featuring the bombardment of the fortress of Gran. Around the upper two thirds of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **CAESAR ME RECIPIT STRATO AVT FVGIENTE TYRANNO.** Translation: The Emperor liberated me from a fleeing tyrant. Below the tableau is an exergue within which is an inscription that is too faint to read.

Weight: 40.3 grams

Size: 49 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Gran and Victory at Neuhausel Commemoration Medal

(Eroberung von Gran und Sieg bei Neuhäusel Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1685

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of Gran and the victory over the Turks at Neuhausel

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This battle was fought from July 7 to August 17, 1685
- This medal and the one above have the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a battle scene featuring Leopold's attacking army and artillery in the foreground and the fortress of Gran and the city of Neuhausel in the background. Above the scene starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed in three lines: **NEVHEVSEL IMPERATORI LEOPOLDO ASSERIRVR / IGNE ET ENSLBVZ FORTITER: HOSTIS / PERIIT TVRPITER.** Translation: Neuhausel is liberated by the Emperor Leopold with Fire and bravery: the enemy perished disgracefully.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene in which the imperial eagle hurls lightning at a wolf with the city of Neuhausel in the background. Around the upper two thirds of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **ETSTABVLO ET CAMPO**

DEPVISYS LVSTRA REQVIRTE.

Weight: 42.8 grams

Size: 49 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Gran and Victory at Neuhausel Commemoration Medal (Eroberung von Gran und Sieg bei Neuhäusel Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1685

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of Gran and the victory over the Turks at Neuhausel

Classes or Types: Two: Bronze Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This battle was fought from July 7 to August 17, 1685
- The obverse of this medal and the reverse of the one above are the same.
- This medal and the one two above have the same reverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene in which the imperial eagle hurls lightning at a wolf with the city of Neuhausel in the background. Around the upper two thirds of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **ETSTABVLO ET CAMPO DEPVISYS LVSTRA REQVIRTE.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a battle scene featuring the bombardment of the fortress of Gran. Around the upper two thirds of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **CAESAR ME RECIPIT STRATO AVT FVGIENTE TYRANNO.** Translation: The Emperor liberated me from a fleeing tyrant. Below the tableau is an exergue within which is an inscription that is too faint to read.

Weight:

- Bronze Medal: 42.8 grams
- Zinc Medal: Unknown

Size: 50 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze and zinc

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Capture of Gran and Victory at Neuhausel Commemoration Medal
(Eroberung von Gran und Sieg bei Neuhausel Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1685

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of Gran and the victory over the Turks at Neuhausel

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This battle was fought from July 7 to August 17, 1685
- The obverse of this medal is the same as two of the other medals issued in 1685.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a battle scene featuring Leopold's attacking army and artillery in the foreground and the fortress of Gran and the city of Neuhausel in the background. Above the scene starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed in three lines: **NEVHEVSEL IMPERATORI LEOPOLDO ASSERIRVR / IGNE ET ENSLBVZ FORTITER: HOSTIS / PERIIT TVRPITER**. Translation: Neuhausel is liberated by the Emperor Leopold with Fire and bravery: the enemy perished disgracefully.

Reverse: Inside a raised on a plain field is a 14-line inscription as follows: **BARBARICO / QUONDAM NOVA CA / ITA DOMUNCULA TURCAE / DESIIT AUGUSTI CASARES / ESSE DOMUS / MEN- SE SED AUGUSTO II AEC / AUGUSTI MARTE RECEPTA / LUNIGTERI TURCA DESIRT ES- SE / DOMUS / MIINIS TAM NOVA SIT DOMINO / SED PRISCA PERENNET / DESINAT ET NUNQUAM / CAESAR IS ESSE / DOMUS**.

Weight: 17.1 grams

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Gran and Victory at Neuhausel Commemoration Medal (Eroberung von Gran und Sieg bei Neuhausel Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1685

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of Gran and the victory over the Turks at Neuhausel

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This battle was fought from July 7 to August 17, 1685

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a battle scene featuring Leopold's attacking army and artillery in the foreground and the fortress of Gran and the city of Neuhausel in the background. Above the scene is the face of God viewing the battle above the clouds. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **DEO GLORIA LEOPOLDO VICTORIA**. Translation: Glory to God for Leopold's victory.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a nine-line inscription as follows: **NEUHAUSEL / AC1581 ERBAUTAE 1663 / 26 SEPT. VERLOHRN. / AC 1685 19 AUG: DURCH / DIE LEOPOLD I SCH / SIEGHAFTE WAFEN / MIT STURMWIEER / EROEHRT WOR / DEN**. Translation: Neuhausel in established in 1581 and lost in September 1663. On August 19, 1685, was liberated by Leopold the I and his fighters. At the top of the medal at the 12 o'clock position is the letter L and some decorative palm fronds.

Weight: 29.5 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Gran and Victory at Neuhausel Commemoration Medal (Eroberung von Gran und Sieg bei Neuhausel Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1685

Bronze Gilt Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of Gran (Esztergom) and the victory over the Turks at Neuhausel

Classes or Types: Three: Bronze Gilt Medal, Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This battle was fought from July 6 to August 16, 1685
- This medal and the following one have the same obverse
- The Type II medal has the following edge inscription: DIT DEEDEN DIE DRIE HELDEN 2.8 AM. 23 V. 17. Translation: This is what the three heroes did 2.8 Am. 23 V.17.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on the lower half of the medal is a Neuhausel battle scene. Above and to the right of the scene is a map of the area featuring the fortress of Gran. The map is labeled on one side **NEUHEUSEL DEN 9/19 AUG. EROB** and on the adjacent side **NEUTRA FLUS**. Above the map can be seen the head of the imperial eagle which is holding the map and a sword in its talons. To the viewers left of the map at the 11 o'clock position is "our lady" standing on a crescent moon and holding a cross in her right hand. Below the tableau is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription: **SCHLACHT BEY GRAN 6/16 AUG.** Translation: Battle at Gran

Reverse: Inside a raised on a plain field at the top of the medal is a raised horizontal line above which is a two-line inscription as follows: **IN IM / MDCLXXXV.** Translation: In 1685. Below this inscription are three shields with the coats of arms of the victorious generals of the allies: Bavaria, Lorraine and Waldeck. From above them on a ribbon with tassels are the names of the entities they represent. From the viewers left to right they are **CUR BEYERN, LOTHRINGEN, WALDECK.** (Bavaria, Lorraine, Waldeck). Below the shields is a three-line inscription as follows: **PFEILE DES HEILS / WIEDER DIE SYRER / 2. KON. XIII.V.17.** Translation: The arrows of salvation against the Syrians, 2nd Kings 13 V17. Below this inscription are three crossed arrows tied with a ribbon

Below the arrows at the six o'clock position are the initials of the medalist:
LG L



Silver Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Gran and Victory at Neuhausel Commemoration Medal (Eroberung von Gran und Sieg bei Neuhausel Gedenkmedaille)



Weight:

- Silver Medal: 22.1-35.8 grams
- Gilt Medal: 21.1 grams
- Bronze Medal: 19.4-22.4 grams

Size: 39.5-43.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations:

- Type I as described above
- Type II: As described above except the reverse inscription is as follows: **PYLEN EN DER VERLOSSINGE/TEGENS DE SYRIERS/2 : KON. X.III.V.17**

Designer: Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer

Case: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known

Bronze Medal



Type II Silver Medal





Table Medals
Capture of Gran and Victory at Neuhausel Commemoration Medal
(Eroberung von Gran und Sieg bei Neuhausel Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1685

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of Gran and the victory over the Turks at Neuhausel

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This battle was fought from July 7 to August 17, 1685
- This medal and the one above have the same obverse

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on the lower half of the medal is a Neuhausel battle scene. Above and to the right of the scene is a map of the area featuring the fortress of Gran. The map is labeled on one side **NEU-HEUSEL DEN 9/19 AUG. EROB.** and on the adjacent side **NEUTRA FLUS.** Above the map can be seen the head of the imperial eagle which is holding the map and a sword in its talons. To the viewers left of the map at the 11 o'clock position is a mermaid holding a cross in her right hand. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **SCHLACHT BEY GRAN / 6/16 AUG.** Translation: Battle at Gran 6/16 August.

Reverse: Inside a raised on a plain field is a four-line inscription as follows: **IN M / AUGUSTALIA / CAESARIS EA IMPERII / CIO IOC LXXXV.** To the viewers left of the first line of the inscription is a circular symbol. Below this inscription are crossed flags and swords intertwined with victor's wreaths. Below flags swords and wreaths at the six o'clock position are the initials of the medalist: **LGL**

Weight: 22.1-22.6 grams

Size: 40 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Gran and Victory at Neuhausel Commemoration Medal (Eroberung von Gran und Sieg bei Neuhausel Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1685

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of Gran and the victory over the Turks at Neuhausel

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This battle was fought from July 7 to August 17, 1685

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the outline of Neuhausel. Above it are clouds and sun's rays and below it are waves. In the center of the outline of the city is the word **NEUHAUSEL**. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending near the 12 o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **AUSA LUIS PRO PRIO SOLUM DIADE MATE PULSAS**. There is a roseate that separates the beginning and end of the inscription.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a 16-line inscription as follows: **VYVARINUM / D 26 SEPT. AN 1663 / A TURCHS CAPTA. / SED SACCENTUMIANTE / SEMPER AUGUSTISSIMI / LEOPOLD I / INDUSTRIOSO CONSILIO / DEVINA PROVIDENTIA / PROFEIGATO PRIDIE AD / STAIGONIENS CAMPOS SUPPEXIAS / ALLATURO BARBARO / GEORIOSO ASSULTII / D. 19 AUG ITA RECEPTA / VT MOX FRVSTRA / AELVCVANS BUDA / SEQVARE**. Translation: Vyvarinum on 26 September 1663 captured by the Turks. But following the wise counsel of His majesty Leopold I and with divine providence they attacked the barbarians a day early on the battlefield achieving a glorious victory on the 19th of August.

Weight: 12.9-14.5 grams

Size: 37.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Johann Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Gran and Victory at Neuhausel Commemoration Medal (Eroberung von Gran und Sieg bei Neuhausel Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1685

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of Gran and the victory over the Turks at Neuhausel

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This battle was fought from July 7 to August 17, 1685

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the outline of Neuhausel. Above is an eagle with lightning bolts in its talons and below is a fallen Turk. In the center of the outline of the city is the word **NEUHAUSEL**. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending near the 12 o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **WAS DU UNS ZU GEDACHT DAS WIRD AN DIER UERBRACHT**. Translation: What you ask of us will be delivered to you. Below the Turks body is the initials of the medalist: **IK**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a 17-line inscription as follows: **NEUHEUSE; / WELLCH-ES DIE TUR / KEND. 26 SEPT. 1663 ER / OBERT WIRD UERMIT / TELST DER GOTTLICHEN, UN / SERS ALLER DURCHE AUHTIGST / KAYSERS LEOPOLDS RATH / UND SORGFALT STETS BEGLEI / TENDER UOSSOGE NACH DEM / EIN PAR TAGE UORHERO DIE ZUM / NTSATZ ANGEKOMMENE TURC / KISCHE ARME BEY GRAN AUS / DEM FELDE GESCHLAGEN / D. 19 AUG. 1685 MIT / EINEM TAQPFERN / STURM WIELDER / EROBERT**. Translation: On 26 September 1663 Neuhausel was captured by the Turks. It was liberated with divine support and emperor Leopold's rath and compassion after which our hero captured the Turkish forces in the field at Gran on 19 August 1685 which was bravely stormed.

Weight: 11.6 grams

Size: 37 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Johann Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Gran and Victory at Neuhausel Commemoration Medal (Eroberung von Gran und Sieg bei Neuhausel Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1685

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of Gran and the victory over the Turks at Neuhausel

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This battle was fought from July 7 to August 17, 1685

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of the Gran Fortress as seen from the Danube. Above it are clouds emitting bolts of lightning which are striking the Fortress. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending near the 12 o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **AUGUSTO FULMINA AUGUSTA AB AVGVSTO MENSE AUGUSTO**. Translation: Glorious lightning in the glorious month of August. There is a cross that separates the beginning and end of the inscription.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an aerial view of Neuhausel. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending near the 12 o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **MANDAT CAESAR ET ALTA ARX EXPVGNATVR OVATE**. Translation: Caesar commands and the citadel is destroyed. There is a decorative element that separates the beginning and end of the inscription.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 42.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Zink

Variations: Non known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Capture of Gran and Victory at Neuhausel Commemoration Medal
(Eroberung von Gran und Sieg bei Neuhausel Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1685

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of Gran and the victory over the Turks at Neuhausel

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This battle was fought from July 7 to August 17, 1685
- The medal has an inscription on the edge

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of Pallas holding two tablets, the one in her right hand depicts the imperial victory over the Turks at Gran, and the other depicts the plan of the fortress at Neuhausel. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following five line inscription: **A. 1685 6/16 AUG. TURCA STRIGO / NIO FRUSTRA OPPUGNATO. / ACIE VINCITUR. 9/19. AUG. / NEOHEUSELIUM / VI CAPITUR.** Translation: Battle at Gran

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of Pallas on horseback with dogs chasing Turkish wolves. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending near the 12 o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **A AQ VIL AAVG VSII. MENSEAVGSIO. OPPVGNATIONTETACIEVICHLLVPOSTVRCI-COSGLORLOSAVENATRIXVERTEBATINLEPORES.**

Weight: 87.8 grams

Size: 61 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
1685 Victories Commemoration Medal
(1685 Sieg Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1685

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victories over the Turks in 1685

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This medal has an inscription on its edge.
- This medal has the same obverse as an 1686 Medal commemorating victory over the Turks.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal near the top is a triangle emitting rays (Eye of Providence). Below that in large letters is **L** over a broken **M**. (Leopold over Mahmoud). The M is broken. Below the letters are crossed swords (an Epee and a scimitar). The scimitar is broken. Around this center montage is a fine beaded raised line. Between that line and the edge of the medal starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **DER AUGENSCHEN BEZEUGET FREY . DAS L . MEHR ALS M. SEY**. There is a roseate that separates the beginning and end of the inscription.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal near the top is a sun with a face emitting rays. Below it is a globe with the word **EUROPA** at the top and **ASIA** at the bottom. Below the globe as a broken crescent moon with an hourglass on its side below it. On the viewers left side of the moon is the date **16** and on the right **85**. Around this center montage is a fine raised beaded line. Between that line and the edge of the medal starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **LEOPOLD DER SONNEN GLEICH. STURZT DAS MONDEN KAYSSER REICH**. Translation: Leopold is like the sun; the moon falls to the Imperial Empire. There is a roseate that separates the beginning and end of the inscription.

Weight: 29.1-30 grams

Size: 43.3 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

1685 Victories Commemoration Medal

(1685 Sieg Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1685

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victories over the Turks in 1685

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This medal and the one below have the same reverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the imperial eagle with a crescent moon in its talons which it is breaking. Above and behind it is a ribbon with the following inscription: **VTINAM TOTAM DISCERPANT**. Translation: I wish that it would be totally destroyed. Below the eagle at the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is a sword, shield, and turban.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the on a plain field are two arms extending from clouds holding the imperial crown. Above this scene is an inscription following the upper contour of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position that reads: **AMISSA RECUPERAI VICTOR**. Translation: That which was lost is recovered by the victor. Below the image of the arms holding the crown is a landscape on which is recorded the recaptured Hungarian fortresses and towns. They read from top left to bottom center as follows: **VNGWAR / SARF AVAS / TOCKAY / EPERIES / CASXHAV / ZOLNOCK / VEVOVITIZ / GRAN / NOVIGARD / NEVHEVSEL**. Below each name is a representative image of the city or fortress.

Weight: 25.3 grams

Size: 42 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller,

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
1685 Victories Over the Turks Commemoration Medal
(1685 Sieg die Turken Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1685

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victories over the Turks in 1685

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This medal and the one above have the same reverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is an image of a crowned Leopold in Roman dress, holding a shield with the imperial coat of arms in his left hand and a radiant cross of Lorraine in his right hand. He is standing on a crescent moon and the Koran. Around the upper edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is the following inscription: **TE TANDEM DOCEAM SUCCUMBERE**. Translation: You were finally taught to surrender.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal on a plain field are two arms extending from clouds holding the imperial crown. Above this scene is an inscription following the upper contour of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position that reads: **AMISSA RECUPERAT VICTOR**. Translation: That which was lost is recovered by the victor. Below the image of the arms holding the crown is a landscape on which is recorded the recaptured Hungarian fortresses and towns. They read from top left to bottom center as follows: **VNGWAR / SARF AVAS / TOCKAY / EPERIES / CASXHAV / ZOLNOCK / VEOVITIZ / GRAN / NOVIGARD / NEVHEVSEL**. Below each name is a representative image of the city or fortress.

Weight: 20.2 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller,

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
1685 Victories Over the Turks Commemoration Medal
(1685 Sieg die Turken Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1685

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victories over the Turks in 1685

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal on plain field is an image of Leopold in armor wearing the chain of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Below the bust of Leopold is a stand of arms. Around the upper edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is the following inscription: **IMP. CAES. LEOPOLD. I. P. F. A. AUGUST. P. P.**. Translation: Imperial emperor Leopold I P.F.A. majesty. Below the stand of arms at the six o'clock position is the initials of the medalist: **I B.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of a field with eight trees above which are clouds and the sun with a face and rays. Above this scene is an inscription following the upper contour of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position that reads: **PERPETUIS FRONDOSA COMIS SUPEREMINET OMNES**. Translation: Perpetual leafy friendship overpowers all.. Between the second and third tree on the viewers right are the initials of the medalist **I B.**

Weight: 50 grams

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: Non known

Designer: John Buckheim

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Holy Roman Empire Cities Liberated from the Turks Medal (Von der Türkenmedaille befreite Städte des Heiligen Römischen Reiches)



Silver Medal with Type I Reverse

Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of the cities of the Holy Roman Empire from the Turks

Classes or Types: Three: Gold Medal, Silver Medal, and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: The Type II variation of this medal also came in a wearable version.

- The medal has an edge inscription for which there are two variants known. Variant I : **DEM DER DIE STADT HAT WIEDER BRACHT. FOLGT NUN DIE GANZE WELT MIT MACHT.** Translation: The world follows the one who liberated the city, the whole world now quickly follows; Variant II **GOTTES UND DES KEYSERS SIEGE.** Translation: God and the Emperor's victories.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a view of the city of Vienna. Above the city are two cherubs holding a wreath composed of palm fronds tied at the bottom with a bow. Within the wreath is the image of Leopold I facing to the viewers right. Around the image is inscribed: **LEOPOLDVS.I. TVRC. VICTOR.** Translation: Leopold I Turkish Victor. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position are the initials of the medalist **LGL**.

Reverse Type I: Inside the raised rim are medallions containing images of the following re-conquered towns and places (from top to bottom and left to right): Gran, Zolnock, Sarravas, Verovitza, Migwan, Neuhausel, Kaschau, Tockay, Novigrad and Eperies. In each case not only is the town named but a graphic image is included in the medallion to represent the city. In the center of the medal is an inscription in three lines that reads: **VERMEHRER / DES REICHS / 1686.** Translation: Adding to the empire 1685.

Reverse Type II: Inside the raised rim are medallions containing images of the following 10 re-conquered Hungarian towns and fortresses: Ofen (Buda), Pest, Hatwam (Hatvan), Segedin (Szeged), Fünfkirchen (Pécs), Simontorna (Simontornya), Kaposwar (Kaposvár), Colosza (Kalocsa), Sirlos (Siklós) and Esseckerbrücken (Osijek). In each case not only is the town named but a graphic image is included in the medallion to represent the city. In the center of the medal is an inscription in three lines that reads: **VERMEHRER / DES REICHS .** Translation: Increasing the empire. Above the cities at the 12 o'clock position is the imperial crown. On both sides of the crown is a curled ribbon. On it is an inscription. In the middle of the medal between the towns of Kaposwar and Coloza is a floral decorative element. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is the monogram of the medalist **GH**.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 26.5 grams
- Silver Medal: 21.7-32.3 grams
- Bronze Medal: 19.4-30.5 grams

Size: 38-40.5 mm in diameter





Table Medals

Holy Roman Empire Cities Liberated from the Turks Medal

(Von der Türkenmedaille befreite Städte des Heiligen Römischen Reiches)



Silver Medal with Type II Reverse

Type of Material: Silver, bronze gilt and bronze

Variations: This medal came with two different reverses.

- Type I reverse: As described with a reverse pattern of plaques, from top to bottom of 1, 3, 2, 3, 1
- Type II reverse: The pattern of the cities on the type II reverse of the medal differs from that found on the Type I as follows: the cities depicted on the reverse are in a pattern of 1, 2, 2, 4, 1.

Designer:

- Obverse of the Type I and II Medal: by Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer
- Reverse of the Type I Medal: Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer
- Reverse Type II Medal: by George. Hautsch

Manufacturer: Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known

Bronze Type I Reverse



Bronze Type II Reverse



Gold Type I Reverse





Table Medals

Holy Roman Empire Cities Liberated from the Turks Medal

(Von der Türkenmedaille befreite Städte des Heiligen Römischen Reiches)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the cities liberated by the Holy Roman Empire from the Turks

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This medal has an inscription on its edge.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Leopold I in armor with flowing hair on which is a victor's wreath and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the image starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **IMP CAES. LEOPOLD , PIUS FEL.AUG. RESTITUT.HUNG.BARBAR. TRIUMFHAT P.R.** Translation: Imperial emperor Leopold the Pius and faithful majesty triumphed over the barbarians and liberated Hungary P.R. At the bottom of the medal at the seven o'clock position are the initials of the medalist **HIW** and the date **1686**.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim are 13 medallions containing images of the following re-conquered towns and fortresses: Gran, Ofen (Buda), Zolnok, Verovitz, Novigrad, Eperies, Ungwae, Neuhausl, Tokay, Saravas, Kaschau, Segedin (Szeged), Funkfirch, Reunio, Justissima. In each case not only is the town named but a graphic image is included in the medallion to represent the city. Above the city medallions are two angels holding the imperial crown and below the medallions is an inverted crescent moon. To the viewers left at the eight o'clock position is the word: **IUSTISSIMA**. Translation: Very fair. To the viewers right at the four o'clock position is the word: **REUNIO**. Translation: Reunion.

Weight: 39.3-45.5 grams

Size: 48.3 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

• **Variations:** None known

Designer: Johann Hans Jacob Wolrab

Manufacturer: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Holy Roman Empire Cities Liberated from the Turks Medal

(Von der Türkenmedaille befreite Städte des Heiligen Römischen Reiches)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the cities liberated by the Holy Roman Empire from the Turks

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which is the bust of Leopold I with flowing hair. The bust is within a frame of laurel leaves which also frame the diagrams and names of the liberated cities. Around the edge of the medal within the laurel frames are the images and names of the liberated cities. Starting at the one o'clock position they are: **WAITZEN, BUDA, V:KIRCH, GRAN, NEUHUSEL** and **ZOLNOC**. At the top of the medal at the 12 o'clock position are the initials of the medalist: **JS**. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is another frame formed by laurel leaves within which is the following three line inscription: **LEOP: I.DG. / CAES: GERM:SA / TURC: VICT**. Translation: Leopold I with the grace of God German Emperor and also Turkish victor.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which is Jupiter flying on an eagle while holding lightning bolts in his right hand and an orb in his left. Jupiter is within a frame of laurel leaves which also frame the diagrams and names of the liberated cities. Around the edge of the medal within the laurel frames are the images and names of the liberated cities. Starting at the one o'clock position they are: **ONOD, ECZIET, UNGUAR, EPERIES, CASCHAU** and **FOCKAY**. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is another frame formed by laurel leaves within which is the following three line inscription: **IOVI HUNG / RERELL ULTORI / 1686**. Translation: Leopold I with the grace of God German Emperor and also Turkish victor.

Weight: 80.7 grams

Size: 58.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

• **Variations:** None known

Designer: Johannes Smeltzing

Manufacturer: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Holy League Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Heiligen Liga zur Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks by the Holy League.

Classes or Types: Three

- Bronze gilt medal
- Silver medal
- Bronze medal

Interesting Facts:

- The medal is engraved on the edge with the following inscription: **DURCH LEOPOLD WIRD AUFGERICHT WAS LUDWIGS UNFALL LÄNGST VERNICHT.** Translation: By Leopold is erected what Ludwig by accident destroyed.
- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda)
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene with the Emperor Leopold in ancient armor facing to the right holding a scepter in his right hand with which he is touching personification of Hungary kneeling in submission before him while stepping on the Turkish crescent and being crowned by the flying goddess Victoria, while Fides is standing behind her holding a patriarchal cross and chalice. Near the goddess Hungary's left foot is a to line inscription as follows: **DUDOVICUS / REX VNGARI.** An inscription following the contour of the medal is found on the upper half of the medal. The inscription reads: **LEOPOLDO VLTORE RESVRGES.** Translation: Leopold Emerges victorious. Below the tableau on an exergue is inscribed in three lines **RESTITUIORI UNGARIAE / OB BUDAM RECEPTAM / MDCLXXXVI.** Translation: Hungary restored with the capture of Buda 1686. Below this inscription are the initials of the designer of the obverse: **G.H**

Reverse: Inside the raised rim is a view of the bombardment of Buda, with a artillery position in the foreground and a fortress and the burning city in the background. In the foreground is also the imperial flag and above the smoke an imperial crown. Above the scene is an inscription in the upper third of the medal. The inscription reads: **HOS FORNAX ARDET IN USUS.** Translation: This oven burns in use. At the bottom of the medal in the six o'clock position is the monogram of the medalist. **LGL**





Table Medals

Holy League Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Heiligen Liga zur Befreiung von Ofen)



Weight:

- Bronze Gilt Medal: 35.9 grams
- Silver Medal: 36.8-40 grams
- Bronze Medal: 36.8-42.8 grams

Size: 45-45.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and copper alloy

Variations: None known

Designer:

- Obverse by George Hautsch
- Reverse by Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer

Manufacturer: Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Holy League Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Heiligen Liga zur Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: 1686

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks by the Holy League.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda).
- This medal has an inscription on its edge.
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is the imperial crown above a view of the bombardment of Buda, with a soldiers encampment in the foreground and a fortress and the burning city in the background. Above the scene is an inscription in the upper forth of the medal. The inscription reads: **HOS FORNAX ARDET IN VSVS**. Translation: Forged by us.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is a 12-line inscription. The inscription reads: **OFFEN / DIE KÖNIGLICHE / HAUPT STADT IN HUNGARN / A. 1526. NACH K. LUDW. DES II. TOD / VON SOLYMAN EINGENOMMEN / A. 1529 DEM WEYWODEN IOHANN / UBERLASSEN UND A 1541. VON / SOLYMAN MIT BETRUG BEHAUPT / FOLGENDS VON R.K.M. LEOPOLD / D 23/2 AUG/SEPT A. 1686 . DEN TURKEN / MIT STURMENDER HAND / ENTRISSEN**. Translation: Ofen the royal capital of Hungary in the year 1526, after the death of Ludwig II was captured by Suleiman. In the year 1529 it was governed by Voivode Johann and in the year 1541 occupied through trickery by Suleiman, this was followed by emperor and king Leopold storming and capturing the city on the 23rd of August to the 2nd of September. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position are the initials of the medalist LGL.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 18.8-24.7 grams
- Bronze Medal: 22.3-26.6 grams

Size: 39-41 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Bronze

Variations: None known





Table Medals

Holy League Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Heiligen Liga zur Befreiung von Ofen)



Designer:

- Obverse by George. Hautsch
- Reverse by Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer

Manufacturer: Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known

Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: 1686

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda).
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.
- This medal has a milled edge

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim and a milled edge

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of the liberation of Ofen (Buda) with victory holding a palm frond in her right hand hovering above the scene. Above the image of Victory near the edge of the medal starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position is inscribed: **DER CHRISTEN RUHM.** Translation: The Christian glory.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is a 11 line inscription, as follows: **OFEN / A.1526. VON / SOLYMAN EROBERT, U: / A. 1541. MIT LIST BE- / SETZT: HERNACH / VON R.K.M.LEOPOLD / D 23/2 AUG/SEPT. A. 1686. IN / ANGESICHT DES / GROSS-VEZIERS, / DURCH STURM BE- / ZWUNGEN.** Translation: Ofen, conquered by Suleiman in 1526 and occupied in 1541. Liberated from the Grand Vezier by force of arms by Emperor and king Leopold on August 2nd through the 23rd of September in 1686. Below the inscription at the six o'clock position are the initials of the medalist: **L.G.L.**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 8-8.6 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown

Size: 29-30 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer

Manufacturer: Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: 1686

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts:

- There is an inscription on the edge of the medal which reads **DURCH DIESEN STREICH . DAS TURCKEN REICH . STEHT AUF DER NEIG.** Translation: By this surprise coup the Turkish Empire is faced with ruin.
- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda)
- The city conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.
- The pewter medal is cast

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of a Turk filling a smelting furnace, while a Jewish person, wearing a broad rimmed hat, is driving the bellows in order to increase the fire. Around this scene is inscribed **WER DISTILLIRT NUN GELD ZUM FRIED WEIL TÜRCK UND IUD DES KRIEGES MÜD.** Translation: Who will now mint money of purified precious metal in order to buy peace as the Turks and Jews are tired of war?

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is a 11 line inscription, as follows: **OFEN / GEHÖRT FÜR / LEOPOLD . / MAHUMETH IST DAS / GLÜCK ABHOLD, / VERLIERET OFEN SAMT / DEM GOLD, / DAFÜR MAN FRIEDEN / KAUFFEN SOLT . / AN . / * 1686 *.** Translation: Ofen belongs to Leopold. Fortune was against Mohammed, therefore he losses the city of Ofen with all its gold which was destined to be used to buy peace.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29-29.5 grams
- Bronze Medal: 28.2-28.9 grams
- Pewter Medal: 39.1 grams

Size: 41.5-41.9 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver, bronze and pewter

Variations: None known

Designer: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown



Bronze Medal





Table Medals
Liberation of Ofen Medal
(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Pewter Medal

Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda).
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of Ofen under fire with Victoria hovering above the scene with a cross and a palm frond. At the top of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed **DER CHRISTEN RUHM**. Translation: The Christian glory.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is a 12-line inscription, as follows: **OFEN / A.1526. VON / SOLYMAN EROBERT, U: / A. 1541. MIT LIST EIN / GENOMEN; HERNACH / VON R.K.M. LEOPOLD / D. 23/2 AUG/SEPT A. 1686. NACH / EINER HARTEN BELA- / GERVNG, IN ANGE- / SICHT DES FEINDES / DVRCH STVRN, BE- / ZWUNGEN**. Translation: Ofen, conquered by Suleiman in 1526 and occupied in 1541. Cleverly captured by emperor and king Leopold from August 23 to September 2, 1686. after a hard siege and then stormed in the face of the enemy. Below the inscription is the monogram of the medalist **LGL**

Weight: 8.4-8.6 grams

Size: 29.5-30 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: 1686

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda).
- This medal is inscribed on the edge **LUNA CADIT. NIL. AERA IUVENT NIL TYMPANA FESSAM. SOL CAVE. DUM MINUI SIDERA IUNCTA VIDES.** Translation: The moon is falling, and the air cannot help nor the silent drums. Beware the sun while you see smaller stars.
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of Ofen. Above the city is the image of Leopold facing to the right within a laurel wreath below which are palm fronds. Below the image of the city on an exergue with a raised line on which is a five-line inscription as follows: **IN FELIX EUDAM LUDOVICUS PER / DIDIT OLEM. / HÆC ARMIS CEDIT NUNC / LEOPOL DE TUIS / AO 1686 D 2 SEP.** Translation: Buda unhappy for a long time by means of these arms is now by Leopold liberated on the 2nd of September 1686.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is the image of Leopold as Joshua facing to the viewers left and holding a shield in his left hand and a baton in his right hand, commanding the sun to stand still. Above him is a benevolent sun with its rays dispersing the clouds. Behind him is the descending crescent moon. In the background is cavalry in combat. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line is a four-line inscription, as follows: **STAT SOL. LUNA FUGIT DUM / IOSUA PUGNAT ET ORAT. / SIC EGO FELLO DUOS. / SIC LEOPOLDUS ERO !** Translation: The sun stays while the moon flees while Joshua fights and prays.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.7-41 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown

Size: 44-48.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Jakob Wolrab

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown





Table Medals
Liberation of Ofen Medal
(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Silver Medal

Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks.

Classes or Types: One, silver Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda).
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of the personifications of Hungary and Danube on either side of an alter decorated with the Hungarian coat of arms on the top of which is a fire. On the left side of the coat of arms is written **18** and on the right **66**. Below the coat of arms is the date **D. 2 SEPT.** The figure on the viewers left represents Hungary and wears a crown and holds a flag in her left hand on which is the word **UNGARN** in two parts. The figure on the right represents the god of the Danube River. He is holding food in his left hand and above his head is a plaque on which is written **DONAU**. On the ground on which the figures are seated is a range of spring crops and plants. In the upper forth of the medal is an inscription starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position which reads **GOTT WAS GOTTES IST**. Translation: To God that which is God's. At the bottom of the medal in small letters near the six o'clock position is the monogram of the medalist which reads **CV**.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is the image of the city of Ofen as seen from across the Danube River. At the top of the medal at the 12 o'clock position is the imperial eagle holding a sword in its right talon and a serpent in its left. Superimposed on the serpent with the coat of arms of Hungary. In the upper half of the medal is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position which reads **DEM KEISER WAS DES KEISERS IST**. Translation: To the emperor that which is the emperors

Weight: 26-27.5 grams

Size: 45-47 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: C. Vinck and Johann Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks.

Classes or Types: One, silver Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda).
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of two persons facing each other. The person on the viewers left is Maximilian II, the one on the right is his wife Maria Antonia, the daughter of Leopold I. Around the figures is a raised, fine beaded line. Between that line and the edge of the medal is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position which reads **MAX. EMAN.DVX. BAV. S. R. I. ARCHIDAP. ELECT / MARIA ANTONIA ARCH. AVST. LEOP. AVG. FIL.** Translation: Maximilian Emanuel of Bavaria his Royal Imperial Elector / Maria Antonia Archduchess of Austria Emperor Leopold's daughter. The inscriptions are separated at the 12 o'clock and Six o'clock position by a rosette. At the bottom of the medal in small letters near the six o'clock position is the monogram of the medalist which reads **AB.**

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field are wreaths and crowns arranged in a pattern of 1, 2, 1, 2, 1. The wreaths occupy positions at the 12, two, six and eight o'clock positions while the crowns occupy the four and 11 o'clock positions, and the center position. Around each is an inscription in a circle. They are in order from top to bottom as follows: Around the wreath at the 12 o'clock position is inscribed **VINDO BONA LIBERATA**, Translation: United free lands; Around the wreath at the two o'clock position is inscribed **IUSTO BARBARORUM EXERCITU DELETO**, Translation: Destroyed the armies of the barbarian; Around the crown at the four o'clock position is inscribed **CASTRIS VALIOQ TURC.AD STRIGON. SVPERAT**, Translation: The Camp of Valioq the Stygian Turk; Around the wreath at the six o'clock position is inscribed **MULTIS CHRISTIAN ORUM MILLIBUS SERVATIS**, Translation: Many thousands saved; Around the wreath at the eight o'clock position is inscribed **VARYS AD BUDAM PRAEL. COE-SIS HOSTIBUS**, Translation: Very sad Buda because of the enemy; Around the crown at the 10 o'clock position is inscribed **STRIGON : VIVAR ET BUDA RECEPTIS**, Translation: Strigon alive and Buda captured; Around the crown in the center position is inscribed in two parts **HANC SORS NESCENDI. /**

ILLAS ENTHEAVIRIUS, Translation: Because of these evil weapons.

Weight: 41.3 grams

Size: 48.4 mm in diameter





Table Medals
Liberation of Ofen Medal
(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)

Type of Material: Silver
Variations: None known
Designer: Martin Brunner
Manufacturer: Unknown
Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Liberation of Ofen Medal
(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: September 2, 1686

Gold Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued at the request of Count Jacob W. Viechter to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks.

Classes or Types: Two: Gold Medal and Silver Medal

Interesting Facts: This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda).

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised and beaded rim is a fine raised line. Within the line scene of Emperor Leopold in a chariot drawn by horses and facing forward while holding a scepter and an orb. Behind him is an array of captured Turkish flags. To the viewers left of the chariot are Turkish prisoners and to the right a cherub holding the horses reins and a coat of arms. To the viewers right of the cherub is a shield with the coat of arms of his general Charles of Lorraine. Above and to the right of the emperor is the all-seeing eye of God and clouds. In the upper half of the medal is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position which reads **IBIT FAVORE. DIVINO LEOPOLDI I. INDVSTRAIA. BAVARI VI. ET. LOTHARINGI**. Translation: Leopold I. with Gods favor Emperor in Austria and of the Bavarians and in Lorraine.

Reverse: Inside the raised and beaded rim is a fine raised line. Inside the raised line is the image of Ofen embellished with crescent symbols of the Turks and with an imperial eagle with sword flying above the city. In front of city is the imperial military camp with cannons firing into it. Above the scene, following the contour of the medal, starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription which reads **AVSTRIACIS BVDA. VRBS. AQVILIS. SVBSTERNITVR. ARMIS**. Translation: Austria's city of Buda liberated by arms. Below the image of the city on an exergue with a raised line at the tope is field is a two-line inscription as follows: **I.A. VIECHTER. D.G.MO: / C: CAMERG**. Translation: Authorized by the Senior Chamberlain J.W. Viechter and the Hungarian mountain towns.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: (10 ducats): 33.5-35 grams
- Silver Medal: 28.2-39.1

Size: 50-53.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold and silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Christian Hermann Roth von Rothenfels

Manufacturer: Kremnitz Mint

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None





Table Medals

Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda).
- The medal has an edge inscription as follows: **DER GVTE VND GETREVE GOTT SET FVR DEN SIG BEI OFEN EWIGLICH GEPREISET**. Translation: The good and loyal God be forever praised for the victory at Ofen.
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of Ofen with the Danube on the left. In the upper forth of the medal in two lines is an inscription which reads **EINWEISER GEWINN ET DIE STADT / DER STARCK-EN. SPR. W. 21,22**. Translation: A wise and powerful leader captures the city, September 21 and 22.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is an inscription in 11 lines which reads **DURCH / GERECHTE WAFEN / EROBERT / LEOPOLD DER I / DEN 2 SEPTEMBER / OFFEN / WELCH-ES / SOLIMANN DER II / FUR CXLV IAHREN / DURCH BETRUG / GENOMMEN**. Translation: By right of arms, Leopold I conquered Ofen on September 2nd which Suleiman II had held for 95 years by fraud. Around this inscription is a raised line. Between the line and the edge of the medal is an inscription which starts and stops at the 12 o'clock position which reads **DER GVTE VND GETREVE GOTT SEI FVR DEN SIG BEI OFEN EWI GLICH GEPREISET**. Translation: The good and Faithful eternally thank God for the victory at Ofen. At the edge of the medal at the six o'clock position is the monogram of the medalist. **I.K.**

Weight: 10-11.2 grams

Size: 33-34.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: C. Vink and Johann Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda)
- This medal may be cast rather than struck
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of Ofen being bombarded with doves of peace flying overhead. Around this scene is a thin raised line. Between the line and the edge of the medal starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **ES STEHET OFEN NACHLANGEN HOFFEN LEOPOLD OFFEN**. Translation: Ofen is liberated by Leopold after a long period of hope.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is an inscription in 12 lines which reads **OFEN / LEZTMAL VON / SOLIMANNO AO. 1541 / MIT LIST EROBERT / DANN NACH 145 IAHREN / U. 8 MAHL VERGERL. BE / I AE GERVNG. DURCH DIE / SIEGER LEOPOLDSCHER / WAFFEN MIT STVRM / WIDER EROBERT / DEN 1 SEPT. / A 1686**. Translation: Ofen was conquered by Suliman in the year 1541. Then after 145 years and 8 months in total. It is once more made German by the victorious Leopold who with weapons stormed and conquered on September 1st of the year 1686.

Weight: 4.5 grams

Size: 29 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda)
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of Ofen as seen from the Danube. Near the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription as follows:

THRAX SVDA. SIT FORNAX BVDA. Translation: The Cause of Sweat is the Furnace of Buda.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is an inscription in nine lines which reads **VON / SOLYMAN MIT / LIST ERRONNEN / 1541. 2 SEPT. / DV RCH / LEOPOLD / MIT STVRM / GEWONNEN. / 1686 2 SEPT 23 AVG.** Translation: Taken by Suliman with cunning on September 2, 1541 Stormed and liberated by Leopold August 23rd to September 2nd 1686. Below the inscription is the initials of the medalist **CL**.

Weight: 9.8-11.8 grams

Size: 28.9-30 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Christopher Jakob Leherr

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda)
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a raised beaded line within which is the bust of Duke Charles of Lorraine in armor facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Near the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **CAROLVS V.D.G. DVX LOT. MAR D.C.B.G** Translation: Charles with the grace of God Duke of Lorraine Margrave DC BC. At the base of his right arm are the initials of the medalist: **SV**.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim is a raised beaded line within which is a scene of Ofen being struck by lightning. One bolt hits an obelisk and knocks a crescent moon off of its top while another hits a mosque. Above the city is an eagle with lightning bolts in its talons. Within the beaded line at the top of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription on a ribbon as follows:

VIRTVS GERMANORVM. Translation: The power of the Germans. Below the scene of the city is an exergue with a raised line within which is an inscription as follow: **PANN. VINDICATA**. Translation: Alliance vindicated. On the viewers right near the image of the city are the initials of the medalist: **SV**.

Weight: 46.7 grams

Size: 56-56.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Ferdinand De Saint Urbain

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: 1686

Bronze Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda)
- There is an inscription on the edge of the medal
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim with a second fine raised line is a scene of the Turkish sultan falling from his throne, above which is the sun with the letter **L** in its center emitting rays. Near the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **LEOPOLD. DER BR DEN. SONN. DEN. MON. DEN. KAYSER. STURZI. VON THRON.** Translation: Leopold of the earth and sun and moon the Emperor retakes the throne.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim with a second fine raised line is the image of Ofen above which is a six line inscription which reads: **OFEN VOM / TURKEN MIT LIST / EINBEKOMENA 1541 / VON R.K.M. LEOPOLDO / MIT STURM WIEDERER / OBERTA. A. 1686. 2SEP.** Translation: Ofen obtained by the Turks by treachery in 1541 liberated by the Roman Emperor Leopold by storm on September 2nd 1686.

Weight:

- Silver Medal:
- Bronze Medal: 16.6 grams

Size: 34 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Silver Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda)
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim are two fine raised lines within which is the bust of Leopold I with long hair and a victor's wreath facing to the viewers right. Near the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **LEOP. I. D. G. ROM. IMP. S. A. REST. HUNG..** Translation: Leopold I with the grace of God Roman Emperor and Archduke Hungary.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is a scene of Buda under siege with artillery in the foreground. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is the following inscription: **HEROUM TUMULUS CLARO ET BUDA UDA CRUORE CAES AREO TANDEM FULMINE STRATA TAIACET.** Translation: The renowned heroes who conquered the heights and freed Buda with their blood so that finally peace prevails.

Weight: 32.6 grams

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Gilt silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Georg Franz Hofmann

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda)
- This medal has an inscription on its edge as follows: **IN UNGARIA VIRTUTE HEROUM BUDA FELICITER RESTITUTA**. Translation: In Hungary the virtue of the hero Buda was happily restored.
- The city conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a fine raised line within which is an image of the city of Buda with a military camp in the foreground along with two horses, one with a rider and the other being saddled. Above the city is a sword cutting the Gordian knot. Near the edge of the medal starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **VERTUTE RESOLVIT**. Translation: Resolved with power.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim is a fine raised line within which is a plain field on which is written in four lines: **HAUT / RESOLUBI / LIS / UNQVAM**. Translation: This doesn't resolve any issue. Around the inscription is a wreath composed of a laurel bough on the viewers left and a fruit vine on the right. On the left at the nine o'clock position is the coat of arms of Austria and on the right at the three o'clock position that of Bavaria. At the top of the medal at the 12 o'clock position is an eagle.

Weight: 52.9 grams

Size: 52 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann (Hans) Jakob Wolrab

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda)
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is an image of the city of Buda. Near the edge of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is an inscription in two lines as follows: **BUDA D. 2 SEPT. TURCIS EXTORTA. / A. 1686.** Translation: The Turks expelled from Buda on September 2nd, in the year 1686.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is the image of the goddess Hungaria kneeling with a victor's wreath in her right hand and a palm frond in her left. She is surrounded by the discarded weapons of war. Above the image of Hungaria starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is written: **SERVIAT, QUI SAE VIIT.** Translation: Let him serve, he who saved.

Weight: Unknown

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda)
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a second raised line within which is an inscription as follows **WARM VERGOSNES TVRKEN BLVT KVHLET DIESES OFEN GLVT**. Translation: Warm pours the Turkish blood colling the ovens embers. In the center of the medal is a view of Ofen as seen from the Danube river. The city is under siege and soldiers can be seen in the foreground along with billows of smoke.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is a 14 line inscription. **DASS/WIR NACH ZEHEN WOCHEN/DES OFENS HIZIGS POCHEN/MIT STÜRME DURGEBROCHEN./DASS MAN DIE HÜLFZVIAGEN/DER TÜRCKEN ROSS UND WAGEN/ DREYMAL ZVRVCK GESCHLAGEN./DASS LEOPOLDENS SIEGEN/VND DER VERBUNDENEN KRIEGEN/MÖGN VER GESSEN LIEGEN./DASS MAN HAB GOTT GEPRIESEN/ FÜR DIESES SIEGS GENIESEN/WIRD DIESES AVFGEWIESEN.23 AVG / 2. SEP 1686**. Translation: That after ten weeks of the furnaces bellowing we came through the storm. That with the help of our allies we beat back the Turkish cavalry and chariots three times. That Leopold's victories and associated wars may never be forgotten. That you praised God for this victory will be commemorated 23 August 1686.

Weight: 30.9 grams

Size: 47.9 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Buda.
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image Leopold I with a victor's wreath in his hair and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewers right. Around the image starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is inscribed **LEOPOLDVS. I. IMP. AVG. XXXV. REX. HUNGARIAE. IO. VIVAT IO!**. Translation: Leopold I emperor and majesty king of Hungary I go I live.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of Budapest under attack. Above the city flies an angel holding a wreath with the initial L in the center in its right hand and the Hungarian coat of arms in its left. Above the angel is a two line inscription starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position. The inscription reads: **OFEN VON DEN CHRISTEN IN DER IX BELAGER. / MIT STURM EROBERT.** Translation: Ofen conquered by the Christians in the ninth month by storm. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top is an inscription in two lines: **ANNO 1686. / 2 SEPT.** Translation: In the year 1686. September 2nd.

Weight: 6.8 grams

Size: 42 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Ofen Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Ofen)



Date Issued: 1686

Gold Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks.

Classes or Types: Two: Gold Medal and Silver Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda).
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An oval medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of Ofen under fire with an angel hovering above the scene with a cross and a palm frond. At the top of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed **BVDA CVM DEORECVAERATA 2. SEPT: A 1686**. Translation: How to liberate Buda.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene with the Madonna with outstretched arms holding her cloak and rays surrounding her head, standing on the crescent moon. Kneeling below her arms and protected by her cloak are Leopold I, Pope Innocence XI, Elector Maximilian II Emanuel of Bavaria and Duke Charles V of Lorraine, all of whom are kneeling. Around the upper portion of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is an inscription, as follows: **AVXILUM CHRISTIANORVM**. Translation: Help for Christians.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 43.6 grams
- Silver Medal: Unknown

Size: 37.6 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold plated bronze and silver plated bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: P. Seel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Silver Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Buda Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Buda)



Date Issued: 1686

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Buda from the Turks

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Buda.

- Inscribed on the edge **QVAM DOLO MALO SOLYMAN-NUS RAPUIT. LEOPOLDUS MARTIA VIRTUTE MAROMETI QUARTO ERIPUIT.** Translation: What Suliman took through evil deception Leopold by the power of his forces rescued.
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene in which an eagle with a thunder bolt in its right claw is attacking a fire breathing dragon. Around the scene is an inscription in two parts. The upper part reads **MALO NODO MALUS CUNEUS.** Translation: Choose to undo evil. The bottom portion of the inscription reads: **ET EIICEBATUR SERPENS ANTIOUUS.** Translation: And the serpent was cast out by Antiouus.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of Ofen under artillery bombardment. At the bottom of the scene in small letters is inscribed **1686 23 SEP 2 AVG.** Around the scene is an inscription that starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position. The inscription reads as follows: **HEROVM TVMVLVS CLARO ET BVDA VDA CRVORE CAESAREO TANDEM FVLMINE STRATA IACET.** Translation: The Emperors rugged heroes liberate Buda and its waters run with blood.

Weight

- Silver Medal: 67.2-68.2 grams
- Pewter Medal: 56.7 grams

Size: 58-58.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: 977 fine Silver and pewter

Variations: None known

Designer: Georg Franz Hofmann

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Buda Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Buda)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Buda from the Turks.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Buda.
- The obverse scene is an illusion to Buda being the gateway to the Turkish empire.
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of gateway with a broken gate through which can be seen the ocean with Constantinople in the background. On the viewers left of the gate is a cloud from which extends an armored arm holding a battle axe with a blade decorated with the imperial eagle. Within the gate in the sky above Constantinople is the word **STAMBU**. Translation: I was standing. On the viewers left at the nine o'clock position is a ribbon with the letters **P.H.M** (The initials of the medalist. Around the edge of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is the following inscription **VIRTUTI NIHIL INPERVIUM**. Translation: Nothing is inaccessible to virtue. Below the tableau is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following: **VNIPATET**.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is a 13 line inscription which reads: **BVDA / DIE. II. SEPT. A.C. MDXLI / SOLYMANNI ASTVINTERCEPTA / HACTENVVS INEXPVGNABILI / EODEM DIE / LEOPOLDI IMP AVGVSTI / TRIVMPHATORIS TVRCICI / ARMIS / SOCIO GERMANO MILITE / A.C. MDCXXCVI / EXPVGNATA / F.C. / S.P.Q.A.** . Translation: Buda on the 2nd of September 1541 is captured by Suleiman in 1686 his majesty emperor Leopold with the help of his German allies is Triumphant over the Turkish arms and expels them.

Weight: 32.4-48 grams

Size: 50mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Buda Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Buda)



Date Issued: 1686

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Buda from the Turks.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Buda.
- The city conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of bush which appears to be in poor condition on a plain with mountains in the background and snakes raped around its base. A hand extending from a cloud on the viewers right is handing a rose to two other hands extending from clouds on the viewers left. This exchange is happening in the middle of the bush. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is the following inscription: **SPINIS ATQVE MINIS LETHI HORRIDA LESIT OVANTES ARMANT PVRPVREVM SAEVA PERICLA DECVS**. Translation: Rugged spines and ministers of death the judgment of arms has resulted in purple beauty. Between the start and end of the inscription is a rosette. On a banner above the scene is inscribed: **PER TOT SICRIMINA RERVVM**. Translation: By means of so many titles.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is a scene of Buda under siege with artillery in the foreground. A Below the guns at the six o'clock position in small letters is inscribed: **1686 2. SEPT/ 23 AVG** (2 September 23 August) Around the edge of the medal starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is the following inscription: **HEROVM TVMVLVS CLARO ET BVDA VDA CRVORE CAE SAREO TANDDEM FVLGINE STRATA TACET**. Translation: The renowned heroes who conquered the heights and freed Buda with their blood so that finally peace prevails.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 72.4 grams
- Zinc Medal:

Size: 58mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Georg Franz Hofmann

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Buda Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Buda)



Date Issued: 1686

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Buda from the Turks on September 2nd, 1686.

Classes or Types: Two, Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda)
- The medal has an inscription on its edge as follows **DVRCH GOD THAT GNAD LEOPOLD VND KLVGEN**. Translation: God has made Leopold merciful and wise
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of Buda under fire with an imperial eagle with a scepter in its claw hovering above the scene. Around the scene is a raised line. Outside the line and between it and the rim of the medal starting and ending at the six o'clock position is inscribed **CUM DEO TRIUNO ET VICTORICIBUS ARMIS**. Translation: With gods help triumph and victorious arms. At the 12 o'clock position between the words ET and VICTRICIBUS is the letter **L** within a wreath. At the six o'clock position between the words ARMIS and CUM is a rosette.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is a nine-line inscription, as follows: **BUDA / A SOLYMANNO / OCCUPATA A 1541 / POST ANN. 145. / A / LEOPOLDO / RECUPERATA / A.M. DCLXXXVI / D. 2. SEPT.** Translation: Buda, occupied by Suleiman in 1541, 145 years later recovered by Leopold on September 2, 1686.

Weight: Silver Medal: 19.1-22.2 grams

- Bronze Medal: Unknown

Size: 38-39.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Buda Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Budas)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Ofen (Buda) from the Turks

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Ofen (Buda)
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is the image of emperor Leopold in armor facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending near the 12 o'clock position is an inscription as follows **LEOPOLDVS FAVENTE DEO GLORIOSVS BVDA: EXPVGNATOR**. Translation: Leopold favored by the glorious God liberates Buda.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim is the image of the city of Buda. Above the city is a two line inscription as follows: **CONSILIO AC INDUSTRIA LEOPOLDI / CAPITUR BVDA. CABALA. 2, SEP.** Translation: Through the wisdom and effort of Leopold Buda was liberated on September 2nd. .

Weight: 25.3 grams

Size: 46 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Georg Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Buda Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Budas)



Date Issued: 1686

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Buda from the Turks

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Buda
- The city conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of Buda being bombarded with artillery and cavalry in the foreground. In the upper forth of the medal is a two line inscription starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the one o'clock position. The top line is as follows **BUDA ? S IO? C . A SOLY. VI RE- CUPE. ??? L**. The second line reads: **MANNO ??4 DO. 2 SEPT.**

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is the image of an eagle protecting it nest on the top of a mountain while fighting off a dragon. Around the scene is an inscription in two parts starting and ending at the six o'clock position. The first part reads: **NON PARIT OVA DRACO SED RAPIT: ERGO CADE** The second part reads: **???UR NIDO NIDUM QUI CEPIT INIQUE**. Translation: The dragon doesn't protect an egg rather he destroys it, therefore when he in his wickedness is caught, he falls. To the viewers left of the scene is a ribbon on which is written **EXESTO RAPTOR INTIQVUS**. Translation: There exists an ancient bird of prey. Near the edge of the medal at the seven o'clock position is the initials of the medalist **G.F.N.** (G.F. Nuremberg)

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 32.2 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown
- Zinc Medal: Unknow

Size: 45.5-46 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze and zinc

Variations: None known

Designer:

- Obverse: Georg Friedrich Nuremberg
- Reverse: Johann Jacob Wolrab

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None



Bronze Medal





Table Medals
Liberation of Buda Medal
(Medaille der Befreiung von Budas)



Zinc Medal

Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Buda Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Budas)



Date Issued: 1686

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Buda from the Turks

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Buda
- Jacques Louis Madoets was the magistrate of the treasury of Brussels from 1674-1675
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a notched rim

Obverse: Inside the notched rim on a plain field is the coat of arms of Jacques Madoets the treasurer of Brussels. On either side of the coat of arms is the date **16** on the viewers left and **86** on the right.

Reverse: Inside the notched rim is a scene of the city of Buda with an imperial eagle flying above it. In the upper two thirds of the medal is an inscription starting near the eight o'clock position and ending near the five o'clock position. The inscription is as follows **DONEC AVFERATUR LVNA. PSL. 71. V7.** Translation: At last, the moon is taken away, Psalm 71. V7. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line is a one-line inscription, as follows: **BVDA. CAP-**
TA. Translation: Buda Freed.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 7.6-8 grams
- Bronze Medal: 6.7-8.2 grams

Size: 29-29.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Jacques Louis Madoets

Manufacturer: Jacques Louis Madoets, Brussels

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Buda Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Budas)



Date Issued: 1686

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Buda from the Turks.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Buda.
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.
- This medal was also issued as a wearable medal.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of the city of Buda as seen from the Danube. Above the city flies the goddess Fama playing a trumpet. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top is a four-line inscription, as follows: **OVEN A REGE OVO / DICTUM LEOPOLDO / ARMIS ADDICTUM / A 1686. 2. SEPT.** Translation: Loudly rejoice Ofen has been liberated by Leopold's Arms on September 2nd, 1686.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is a scene with the crowned imperial eagle standing on a stump with one talon and holding a key and an egg in the other. Around the upper edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed **HOC RECLUSO RELIQUA INCLU- ENTUR.** Translation: The rest of this land will be included.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.4-37.4 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown
- Zinc Medal: 23.8 grams

Size: 45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver, bronze and zinc

Variations: None known

Designer: Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known

Bronze Medal



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Buda Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Budas)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Buda from the Turks.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Buda.
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of the city of Buda under attack. Above the city flies an imperial eagle striking the city with lightning bolts in his talons. Above the scene near the edge of the medal is an inscription starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position as follows **MOX CAETERA MEMBRAS SEQUENTVR**. Translation: The rest will soon follow.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim is a floral wreath. Inside the wreath is a 10-line inscription as follows **BVDA / SVB / IVGO BARBARO / PRESSAE / DEO FORTVNANTE / LIBERTAS / RESTIVITVR / A / LEOPOLDO / E 1686 F**. Translation: Buda under the Barbarian yoke with God's help liberty restored by Leopold 1686.

Weight: 14 grams

Size: 38 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Reinhold Engelhard

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Buda Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Budas)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Buda from the Turks.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Buda.
- This may be a wearable medal with the suspension eye removed
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of an armored warrior stabbing a Turkish guard and grabs the key to the closed city gates from him. Around this scene is a raised line. Between the line and the edge of the medal is an inscription in two parts. The upper part starts at the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position and reads **VALOREM NOTANT** and the bottom part is inverted at the six o'clock position and reads **ADVERSA**. The two parts are separated by a floral decorative element.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim is an inscription in 15 lines which reads **BVDA / HVNGARIAE REGIA / A. MDXLI / ATVR CIS FRAVDE CAPTA / FRVSTRA SAEPIVS OBSESSA / AVSPICIIS / LEOPOLDI AVGVSTIMP / IVNCTIS IMPERII VIRIBVS / PROFLIGATO HOISTE / VICTRICIBVS / GERMANORVM ARMIS / VI EXPVGNATVR / A: MDCXXCVI 11 SEPT / OVANTE / S.P.Q.A.** Translation: Buda of the Hungarian kingdom was captured by fraud in 1541. The frustration and obsession with this event has been ended by the victory of the august Emperor Leopold and his empires German allies on September 11, 1686 S.P.Q.A.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 49 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Reinhold Engelhart

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Buda Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Budas)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Buda from the Turks.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Buda.
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image Leopold I with a victors wreath in his hair and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewers right. Around the image starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **IMPER. S.A.G.H.B. REX LEOPOLDVS D. G. ROM.**. Below the image of the emperor at the six o'clock position in small letters is the monogram of the medalist **I.H.**

Reverse: Inside the raised rim is a view of Buda and Pest separated by the Danube River with two ships upon it. Above the scene of the city is the imperial eagle with a sword in its right talon and a scepter and palm fronds in the left. Below the eagle on a cord is suspended a shield with the Hungarian coat of arms. Above the eagle in an area delineated by a cord is a two line inscription as follows: **OCCASUM LUN E BUD E ORTUM DAT / LEOPOLDUS**. Translation: In Buda the moon is setting and Leopold is rising. Below the eagle are two banners. The one on the viewers left has the following inscription: **OCCASUS IN ORTU**. Translation: The sun rises. The one on the viewers right has the following inscription: **ORTUS IN OCCASU**. Translation: The sun sets. Below the banner on the left is a crescent moon. At the bottom of the medal is a decorative space with a three line inscription within it as follows: **BUDA FIT AVSTRIAGI / VET POST IVGA LONGA / TRIVMPHVS. 2 SEPT.** Translation: Buda became Austrian after a long struggle, Triumph on September 2nd.

Weight: 48.7-64.8 grams

Size: 52-53 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Hohn

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Buda Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Budas)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Buda from the Turks.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Buda.
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal

Obverse: inside a raised rim is an aerial view of the city of Buda.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim is a 19 line inscription. The inscription reads: **BUDAE / REGG. QUONDAM. UNG ? / AMDXOXVI. A.TURCISFFREDEVASTAT / A. MDXXIX. IOHANNIEX. FRIELIAE?A?O / IN. REGEM. UNGARIAE. ETECTO. / ASSERTAE. RESTITUTAE. / A. MDXLI. EIUSEM. FILIO. ICH. SIGISMUNDO / A. SULTANO. SOLEIMANO. EREPTAE. / SIMILI. SINONIS. PERIURI. ARE. / POST. TOTIES. FRUSTRA. TENTATA. SOPPUGNATIONES / AUSPICE. TRIUNO. / INVICTISSIMI. IMP. LEOPOLDI.I.A.P.F. / ELECTORALIBUS. SOCIALIBUSQUE. / ARMIS. / IN. FACIE. HOSTILIS. EXERCIT. TURCICI. / 11/ XXIII A. MUCLXXXVI-PORTFEIIC. VINDICATAE. / AETER.MONUM. / ??? .**

Weight: Unknown

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Georg Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Buda Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Budas)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Buda from the Turks.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Buda.
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a notched rim

Obverse: Inside a raised and notched rim is a view of the goddess Danube in chains leaning against a post at the top of which are captured arms including a bow and arrows and a shield, being guarded by a warrior with a shield and spear. In the background can be seen the city of Ofen. Above the scene is an inscription along the edge of the medal that starts near the nine o'clock position and ends at the two o'clock position which reads: **BUDA PUTENS CAPTA**. Translation: A powerful Buda captured. Below the scene at the six o'clock position is an inscription in script which reads: **2/23 Sept Aug A 1686**.

Reverse: Inside a raised and notched rim is the Habsburg coat of arms with the eagle holding a crescent moon in its talons. Around the edge of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription which reads: **FORTITUDO ET LAUS MEA DOMINUS. PS. 118. V 14**. Translation: Strength and Glory my lord, Psalm 118 v 14. At the bottom edge of the medal near the six o'clock position are the initials of the medalist in script as follows: **GFM**

Weight: 4.6 grams

Size: 27.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Georg Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Buda Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Budas)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Buda from the Turks.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This victory resulted in the massacre of much of the Jewish population of Buda.
- The city which had been the capital of the kingdom of Hungary since 1361 was conquered by the Turks in 1541 was liberated by forces led by Duke Charles V of Lorraine, commanded by Count Rudiger von Starhemberg on September 2, 1686.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines. Inside these lines is the image of Charles von Lothringen facing to the viewers right. Above the image of the duke is an inscription along the edge of the medal that starts near the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position which reads: **CAROLUS V .D.G.LOTHAR: ET BARRIDUX**. Below the bust on either side of the six o'clock position is an inscription.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines. Inside these lines is a scene of a battle field with the figure of a goddess in the foreground on the viewers left and a warrior on the right. Around the edge of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is an inscription which reads: **INFIDELIUS HUNGARIA PULSIS**. Translation: Unfaithful Hungary is pressed. At the bottom edge of the medal near the six o'clock position is an inscription that includes the date **1686**

Weight: 61.1 grams

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Schmeltzing

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Hungary Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für die Befreiung Ungarns)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Hungary from the Turks.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Charles V having distinguished himself at the battle of Saint Gotthard was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal in 1675. In 1683, he opposed the Turkish advance on Vienna. He apposed them in Hungary, captured Neuhausel and Buda, then in 1687 finally defeated them with his decisive victory at the Battle of Mohacs.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is the image of Charles V Duke of Lorraine and Bar in armor facing to the viewers right and wearing the order of the Golden Fleece. Above the image near the edge of the medal is an inscription starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position as follows **CAROLVS V D. GRATIA LOTHARIN ET BARRI. DVX.** Translation: His grace Charles V Duke of Lorraine and Bar.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene in which Charles V is depicted as a Roman general. He is reaching over the figure of religion to attack the figure of Turkey, amidst a pile of military trophies. one shield is inscribed **LORENA.** Behind the duke is a temple with the inscription **CHRISTO VLTORI** (Christ's avenger) on the portico.

Weight: 14 grams

Size: 38-89 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Reinhold Engelhard (also reported as made by Massimiliano Soldani Benzi)

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

1686 Victories Over the Turks Commemoration Medal

(1686 Gedenkmedaille Siege über die Türken)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victories over the Turks in 1686.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is a scene of a cavalry battle against the Turks. Above the scene near the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position as follows **A DOMINOVE NIT VICTORIA**. Translation: His grace Charles V Duke of Lorraine and Bar.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim are medallions containing images of the following re-conquered towns and places (from top to bottom and left to right): Gran, Zolnock, Sarravas, Fünfkirchen, Migwan, Verovitiza, Ofen, Casschall, Neuhausel, Segedin, Tockay, Novigrad and Eperies. In each case not only is the town named but a graphic image is included in the medallion to represent the city.

Weight: 40.9 grams

Size: 47.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory Over the Turks Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille Sieg über die Türken)



Date Issued: 1686

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victories over the Turks in 1686.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This medal and a medal issued in 1685 to commemorate the years victories over the Turks share the same obverses.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal near the top is a triangle emitting rays (Eye of Providence). Below that in large letters is **L** over a broken **M**. (Leopold over Mahmoud). The **M** is broken. Below the letters are crossed swords (an Epee and a scimitar). The scimitar is broken. Around this center montage is a fine beaded raised line. Between that line and the edge of the medal starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **DER AUGENSCHEN BEZEUGET FREY . DAS L . MEHR ALS M. SEY**. There is a roseate that separates the beginning and end of the inscription.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is an 11 line inscription as follows: **IHR / RECHEN MEISTER / SCHAUT. WIE HABT IHR / EUCH VER ZEHELET, / DASS L FUR 50. M FUR 1000/ IHR ERWAEHLET, / IHR SCHAUET KLAR U. WAAR / DASS L DIESTAERCSTE ZAHL / DAS M ZUBODEN DRUCKT / L FLORIRT UBERALL. / 1686.**

Weight: 30.7 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory at Sicklos Commemoration Medal (Sieg bei der Sicklos-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1687

Gold Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Victory at Sicklos over the Turks.

Classes or Types: Three: Go Medal, Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal, the following medal and the Recapture of Mainz Commemoration Medal share the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image Leopold I facing to the viewers right. Around the image is inscribed **LEOPOLDVS MAGNVS ROM. IMP. P. P.** Translation: Leopold the Great Roman Emperor. Below the image of the emperor in small letters is the monogram of the medalist **GH**.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim are medallions containing images of the following re-conquered towns and places: Sicklos, Posega, Esseck, Walpo, Peter Wardein, Palotta, and Erla. Above the city images at the top of the medal is a ribbon with the inscription **SCHLACHT BEY SICKLOS**. Translation: Battle at Sicklos. In the center of the medal is an inscription in three lines that reads: **VERMEHRER / DES REICHS / 1687**. Translation: Added to the empire 1687.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 31.2 grams
- Silver Medal: 30.4-32.7 grams
- Bronze Medal 32.6 grams

Size: 42-42.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material:

- Gold plated bronze
- Silver
- Bronze

Variations: None Known

Designer: George. Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known

Silver Medal



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Victory at Sicklos Commemoration Medal (Sieg bei der Sicklos-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1687

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Victory at Sicklos over the Turks.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This medal, the preceding medal and the Recapture of Mainz Commemoration Medal share the same obverse.
- This medal has been seen with two different inscriptions on the rim in raised letters. The first is **QVIS TANTI TANTOS POSSIT NUMERARE TRIUMPHOS** Translation: Who can count the many triumphs. The second is **EIN GROSSER HERR UND EINE GROSSE THAT DERGLEICHEN NIEMAND SONST GEHORET HAT** Translation: A great lord and a great sound like no one else has heard.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image Leopold I facing to the viewers right. Around the image is inscribed **LEOPOLDVS MAGNVS ROM. IMP. P.P.**

Translation: Leopold the Great Roman Emperor. Below the image of the emperor in small letters is the monogram of the medalist **GH.**

Reverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of the battle for Sicklos. Below the scene of the battle is an exergue with a raised line on which is an inscription in three lines that reads: **CLADES TURCARUM / AD SICKLOS D 12/2 AUG M.DC.LXXXVII.** Translation: The defeat of the Turks at Sicklos on the 2nd to the 12th of August 1687.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 32.8-35.3 grams
- Bronze Medal: 28.2 grams

Size: 42-43 mm

Type of Material: Bronze and silver

Variations: None known

Designer: George. Hautsch and Lazarus Gottlieb Laufer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Holy Alliance Commemoration Medal (Die Gedenkmedaille der Heiligen Allianz)



Date Issued: 1687

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Holy Alliance between Russia, Poland, Venice, and Emperor Leopold I against the Turks.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: None known,

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the goddess Concordia sitting in the portico of a temple the pilers of which are decorated with the coats of arms of the alliance members. In the background is a river with a sailing ship. The goddess Concordia holds a cornucopia in her left hand and four arrows in her right hand. The arrows symbolize the four allies. Behind her on the floor is a bound Turk and a scimitar. Above her is a scene of clasped hands above which is the papal standard. At the 12 o'clock position is inscribed **CONCORD XPIS-TIAN**. Translation: Holy Alliance. Below the scimitar in small letters is the monogram of the medalist **GH**.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is an inscription in 12 lines which reads: **LEOPOLDI MAGNI / ROM. IMPERATORIS / IOHAN. III. POLON. REGIS / ET / REIPUBLICAE VENETAE / CONCORDIBVS ARMIS / ADVERSUS TURCAS / EXERCITUS / MOSCOVITARUM / STABILI FOEDERE / IUNGITUR / MDCLXXXVII**. Translation: Leopold the Great Roman Emperor, John III of Poland, the ruler of the Venetian Republic and the army of the Muscovites established a military alliance against the Turks 1687

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 33.3-34 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown

Size: 43.5-45.5 mm

Type of Material: Silver gilt bronze and bronze

Variations: None known

Designer:

- Obverse: George. Hautsch
- Reverse: Lazarus Gottlieb Laufer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Victory Over the Turks at the Battle of Mohacs Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg über die Türken in der Schlacht von Mohacs)



Date Issued: 1687

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victory over the Turks at Mohacs.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: On the edge of the medal in raised letters is **GOTTES HUTH SO OB UNS WACHT, HAT GESTÜRZT DER TURCKEN MACHT.** Translation: With God's help as we watched the Turkish might has fallen.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene of Leopold I riding in a triumphal chariot pulled by three lions. Above him is the hand of God handing him an olive branch. Behind him is the goddess Victoria holding a wreath above his head. His chariot is riding over a Turkish soldier and a dog is depicted about to attack the Turk. An inscription starting and ending at the six o'clock position follows the contour of the medal as follows: **KOMMT LEOPOLDI SIEG AM TAG 12 AUG 1687. WO LUDOVICI NIDERLAG 29 AUG 1526.** Translation: Leopold Victorious on August 12, 1687, reversing the defeat of Louis in August 29, 1526. Below the chariot at the four o'clock position is the monogram of the medalist in small letters: **W.H.**

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is a depiction of the cavalry battle at Mohacs. In the center of the scene is inscribed **MOHAZ.** Above the scene is a cross emitting rays around which is written **SIGNO IN HOC.** Translation: In this sign. To the viewers left below the cross is the image of Maximilian Emanuel Elector of Bavaria in a palm frond wreath and to the right Duke Charles of Lorraine. Between the busts as a radiant cross. Above the image of Maximilian is inscribed **M.E.CH.F.B** and above the image of Charles is inscribed **C.H.V.LOTH.** Around the edge of the medal starting at the one o'clock position and ending at the 11 o'clock position is an inscription which reads: **ES ZEIGT MOHATZ . DEN KRIEGES = PLATZ . UND SIEGES = SCHATZ.** Translation: A depiction of Mohacs the site of the battle rewarded with victory is shown.

Weight: 30-35 grams

Size: 43-43.5 mm

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Hans Jacob Wolrab

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory Over the Turks at the Battle of Mohacs Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg über die Türken in der Schlacht von Mohacs)



Date Issued: 1687

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victory over the Turks at Mohacs.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The obverse of this medal is very similar to the reverse of Death of Ludwig II at the Battle of Mohacs Commemoration Medal issued in 1630.
- The Second Battle of Mohacs, was fought on 12 August 1687 between the forces of Ottoman Sultan Mehmed IV, commanded by the Grand-Vizier Sari Suleyman Pasha, and the forces of Holy Roman Empire commanded by Charles of Lorraine. The result was a decisive victory for the Austrians.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on the top half of the medal is an image of the Battle of Mohacs in 1526. Below the image on an exergue with a raised line at the top is a six-line inscription as follows: **LVDO: HVNG. BOEM. ZC. REX / ANV: AGENS. XX. IN. TVRCAS / APVD. MOHAZ. CVM. PAR / VA. SVORVM. MANV. PV. / GNAS. HONESTE / OBYT. M. DXXVI.** Below the inscription at the six o'clock position are the initials **F. H.M.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on the top half of the medal is an image of the Battle of Mohacs in 1687. Below the image on an exergue with a raised line at the top is a six line inscription as follows: **LEOPOLDVS. I. H. ET. B. REX / SVA AVXILIORVMQ. EMPER I / VIRTUTE. EXERCIT / TVRC. AD. MOHAC / VINCIT. XII. AVG / MDCLXXXVII.** Translation: Leopold I King of Hungary and Bohemia was victorious and expelled the Turks from Mohacs on August 12, 1687. Below the inscription at the six o'clock position are the initials **F. H.M.**

Weight: 74.6 grams

Size: 52 mm

Type of Material: Silver gilt bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory Over the Turks at the Battle of Mohacs Commemoration Medal
(Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg über die Türken in der Schlacht von Mohacs)



Date Issued: 1687

Gold Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victory over the Turks at Mohacs.

Classes or Types: Two: A Gold Medal and a Silver Medal

Interesting Facts: The Second Battle of Mohacs, was fought on 12 August 1687 between the forces of Ottoman Sultan Mehmed IV, commanded by the Grand-Vizier Sari Suleyman Pasha, and the forces of Holy Roman Empire commanded by Charles of Lorraine. The result was a decisive victory for the Austrians.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the Battle of Mohacs. At the bottom of the medal near the rim at the six o'clock position are the initials of the medalist **GH**.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is an inscription in nine lines which reads: **KONIG / LUDWIG DES II. / NIEDERLAG BEY MOHATZ / A. 1526 D. 29. AUG. / DURCH GOTTES GNAD / VON R.K. M. / LEOPOLD / A. 1687 D. 12. AUG. / GEROCHEN**. Translation: King Ludwig II defeated at Mohacs on August 29, 1526, by God's Mercy Liberated by the Imperial Emperor Leopold on August 12, 1687. At the bottom of the medal near the rim at the six o'clock position are the initials of the medalist **L.G.L.**

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 19.7 grams
- Silver Medal: 14.7 grams

Size: 36-36.5 mm

Type of Material: Gilt Bronze and Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer:

- Obverse: Georg Hautsch
- Reverse: Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Silver Medal





Table Medals

Victory Over the Turks at the Battle of Mohacs Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg über die Türken in der Schlacht von Mohacs)



Date Issued: 1687

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victory over the Turks at Mohacs.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Second Battle of Mohacs, was fought on 12 August 1687 between the forces of Ottoman Sultan Mehmed IV, commanded by the Grand-Vizier Sari Suleyman Pasha, and the forces of Holy Roman Empire commanded by Charles of Lorraine. The result was a decisive victory for the Austrians.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Leopold I facing to the viewers right. Above the image starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed **Keiser Leopold Der Siegende** Translation: Emperor Leopold the victorious. Between the two halves of the inscription is a decorative element. Below the bust of the emperor starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **Der Sigendr.** Translation: The victor.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is a scene in which a disconsolate and defeated Turk sits on the ground surrounded by military equipment. Above his head is the all-seeing eye of God with rays emitting from it. Below the eye are crossed swords with a wreath intertwined with the blades. At the top of the medal at the 12 o'clock position is inscribed: **DURCH GOTTES GNAD.** Translation: By the grace of God. In the middle of the medal is a single line inscription which reads **mit Rath und Tath.** Translation: with word and deed. At the bottom of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **Der Christenfeind Bestritten hat.** Has denied the Christians enemy.

Weight: 44.4-48.1 grams

Size: 50 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory Over the Turks at the Battle of Mohacs Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg über die Türken in der Schlacht von Mohacs)



Date Issued: 1687

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victory over the Turks at Mohacs.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Second Battle of Mohacs, was fought on 12 August 1687 between the forces of Ottoman Sultan Mehmed IV, commanded by the Grand-Vizier Sari Suleyman Pasha, and the forces of Holy Roman Empire commanded by Charles of Lorraine. The result was a decisive victory for the Austrians.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the image of a pillar with a bust of Leopold I facing to the viewers right at its top. At the base of the pillar to the viewers left is a bull and to the right a small tree. Around the image starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed **FIRMITATEM SERENAT IMPETUS**+. Translation: Assault ends the violence. Below the image on an exergue with a raised line at the top is a three-line inscription as follows: **LUNATUM REPRIMIT / VIRTUS SIC BOJA / FUROREM**. Translation: The power of the moon is controlled by the yoke.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field are two additional raised lines within which is a scene of the Battle of Mohacs. At the top of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is a two line inscription as follows: **CONSOCIAMINI ET VINCIMINI & / QVIA HIC EST EMANUEL. SP7(9)**. Below the image on an exergue with a raised line at the top is a five-line inscription as follows: **MOHAZIANUM BAVARICAE / STRENUITATIS AERE / AUROQUE PERENNIORE / MINUMENTUM / 1687**.

Weight: 45.8 grams

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory Over the Turks at the Battle of Mohacs Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg über die Türken in der Schlacht von Mohacs)



Date Issued: 1687

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victory over the Turks at Mohacs.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Second Battle of Mohacs, was fought on 12 August 1687 between the forces of Ottoman Sultan Mehmed IV, commanded by the Grand-Vizier Sari Suleyman Pasha, and the forces of Holy Roman Empire commanded by Charles of Lorraine. The result was a decisive victory for the Austrians.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene in which a crowned goddess is facing to the viewers left holding a shield with the Austrian coat of arms. Around her are three cherubs each holding a shield. On the shields are the coats of arms of Hungary, Bohemia and Silesia. Below the elbow of the goddess is a banner with the Austrian imperial eagle and an orb and crossed swords. At the six o'clock position is a laurel bough. Around the image starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed **LEOPOLDO VICTORI NVNCVPAMVS VOTA** Translation: We wish to take a vow to Leopold the victor now.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene in which a cherub seated on a cube with the initial of the medalist **K** is engraving a plaque with a scene of Mohacs at the top. To the viewers left of the plaque is a tree. The plaque rests in a field. Near its lower left corner is a trumpet with a victor's wreath draped around it. The inscription the cherub is engraving is in six lines as follows: **MDCLXXXVII / TVRCÆ. AD.MOHAZIVM, FVSI. / ESSECVM. OCCVPAT. / VICTORIA. / GLORI.** Translation: 1687 with the

Turks defeated at Mohacs and Essecam occupied comes victory and glory.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 41.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Johann Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Siege of Canissa Commemoration Medal (Belagerung von Canissa Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1687

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Siege of Canissa.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The edge of the medal is inscribed **CANISSA IOSEPHO I**

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image the emperor Joseph I receiving the keys to the city of Canissa from a dog. Around the upper half of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed **FAMES DOCUIT PARERE CANISSAM**. Translation: Canissa teaches us to cope with hunger.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of the city of Canissa with the Turkish army departing. Around the upper edge of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is an inscription.

Weight: 44.4-48.1 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victories of 1687 and the Coronation of Joseph I Commemoration Medal

(Siege von 1687 und die Krönung von Joseph I. Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1687

Gilt Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victories of 1687 and the coronation of Joseph I as the king of Hungary in Bratislava.

Classes or Types: Two: Gilt Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The edge of the medal is inscribed **CANISSA IOSEPHO I**

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a second raised line within which on a plain field is the image of a putto on the viewers left holding a garland of flowers and on the right a Hungarian nobleman holding a pillow with a crown and scepter. Near the nobleman's foot near the six o'clock position is the date **1687**. Around the upper three-fourths of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed **DIE HOFFNUNG ZUM SIEGEN + DAS HOCHSTE VERGNUGEN+**. Translation: The hope of victory the greatest pleasure.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a second raised line within which on a plain field is the image of a cross. To the viewers left of the cross is a putto hanging wreaths on the cross. To the viewers right of the cross is another putto holding a wreath in his right hand and stalks of grain in his left. All around them is a garden. Each wreath has the name of a victorious battle within it. Starting from the viewers top left of the cross to the bottom they are: **VALPO, SICLOS-PETER, SCHL.B. ESSECK, WARD** and in the one in the hand of the putto **BVCIN**. Around the upper edge of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is an inscription which reads **DIE FRUCHTEN VOM KRIEGEN +**. Translation: the fruits of war.

Weight:

- Gilt Medal: 89.3 grams
- Pewter Medal: 59.7 grams

Size: 43-61.6 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver gilt

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Victory Over the Turks and the Coronation of Joseph I Commemoration Medal (Sieg über die Türken und Gedenkmedaille zur Krönung Josephs I)



Date Issued: 1687

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victory over the Turks and the coronation of Joseph I as the king of Hungary in Bratislava.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The edge of the medal is inscribed **LONGAEVUS MAGNOS VOLVENDIS MENSIBUS OPBES IMPERIO EXPLEBIT**. Translation: A long-lived, strong willed people will fulfill their imperial destiny.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of a map of the many battlefields of the war with the Turks. From top left to bottom right the battle fields are labeled as follows: **GRAN, ZOLNOH, OFEN, TEYSS.IL., DONAV. SEGEDIN. SARWIZFL., CARCAS.FLOMOHAZ, IL, FKIRCH: SICLOS, DRAV.FL, ED-DEN, WALPO, SAW.FL, and GRWEIS**. On the viewers upper left is a hand emerging from a cloud holding a glowing object. To the viewers lower left is a table on which rests a crown. Around the upper edge of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed **VT PRISCVS REDEAT SPLENDOR**. Translation: As ancient splendor returns.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a second raised line within which on a plain field is the image of throne with St Stephan's crown scepter and sword resting on it. To the viewers upper left of the throne is a sun with a face and rays. Above the throne is the coat of arms of Hungary. To either side of coat of arms is inscribed **IOSEPHI SEDES**. Translation: Joseph's seat. Starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is the following inscription: **THRONS EIVS SICVT SOL IN CONSTECTV ALTISS ET SICVT LVNA PERFECTA . PS.58. V37**. Translation: His throne is like the sun high in its construction high and like the perfect moon. Ps. 58 V37. Between the start and end of the inscription is a floral design element.

Weight: 42.7 grams

Size: 49 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None Known

Designer: Johann Wolrab

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

War against the Turks in Hungary Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Krieg gegen die Türken in Ungarn)



Date Issued: 1687

Reason Issued: To commemorate the fighting against the Turks in Hungary

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Pope Innocent XI who was Pope from 1676-1689 provided diplomatic and financial support to the Hungarians in their efforts to free themselves of Turkish domination. He was and is widely revered in Hungary and called the Savior of Hungary by the Hungarians.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a second raised line within which on a plain field is the image of Pope Innocenz XI facing to the viewers right. Around the upper three-fourths of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed **INNOC. XI PONT. M. A. XI.** Near the bottom edge of the medal at the seven o'clock position is the name of the medalist: **HAMERANVS. F.** The F stands for Fabrikat (Manufactured).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a second raised line within which on a plain field is A scene composed of A rock topped by a cross jutting out of a turbulent sea. On either side of the rock are two angels blowing on the sea. Near the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **IN PERPETVVM. CORONATA. TRIVMPHAT.** Translation: perpetually crowned with triumph.

Weight: 26 grams

Size: 37 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None Known

Designer: Giovanni Hamerani,

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Stuhlweissenburg Medal

(Gedenkenmedaille der Befreiung von Stuhlweissenburg)



Date Issued: 1688

Gold Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Stuhlweissenburg.

Classes or Types: Three: Gold Medal, Silver Medal and a Copper Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Stuhlweissenburg was known in medieval times as Alba Regia and when occupied by the Turks Beograd
- Stuhlweissenburg was the traditional coronation and burial place of the Hungarian kings

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image Leopold II sitting on a throne and holding a scepter in his right hand. To the viewers left of the image of the emperor is the Austrian coat of arms above which is inscribed **LEOP.** To the viewers right of the seated figure is the Hungarian coat of arms and the word **MAG.** (the Great). Above the image is inscribed: **DEIN STUHL SOLL BESTEHEN EWIG 2.S.7.** Translation: Your reign shall last forever. 2.S.7. On the edge of the base of the throne in small letters is the monogram of the medalist **GH.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the city of Stuhlweissenburg. Above the image is inscribed **STUHLWEISSENBURG.** Below the image is an exergue with a raised line on which is a two-line inscription as follows **EROBERT DEN / 9/19/1688.** Translation: Conquered on the September 9, 1688.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: Unknown
- Silver Medal: 9.3 grams
- Copper Medal: Unknown

Size: 29.4-29.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze gilt, Silver and copper

Variations: None Known

Designer: George Hautsch and Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Silver Medal

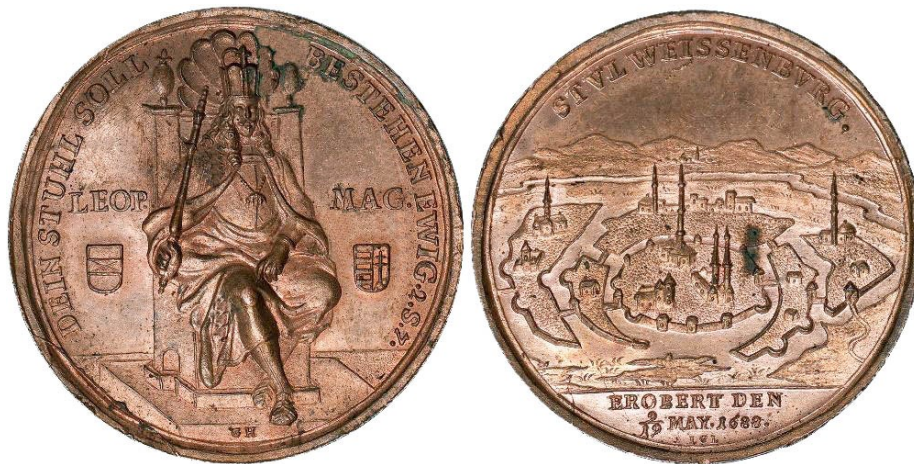




Table Medals

Liberation of Stuhlweissenburg Medal

(Gedenkenmedaille der Befreiung von Stuhlweissenburg)



Copper Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Stuhlweissenburg Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Befreiung von Stuhlweissenburg)



Date Issued: 1688

Gilt Bronze Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Stuhlweissenburg.

Classes or Types: Three: a gilt bronze medal, a silver medal and a bronze medal

Interesting Facts: Inscribed on the edge **EST REGUM COGNATA POTENTIA CAELO**. Translation: He is the king whose power comes from Heaven.

- Stuhlweissenburg was known in medieval times as Alba Regia and when occupied by the Turks Beograd
- Stuhlweissenburg was the traditional coronation and burial place of the Hungarian kings.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Leopold II and Joseph sitting in a chariot being pulled by two eagles. The chariot is being pulled over bound Turks. The goddess Victory hovers above them holding a victor's wreath above their heads. Above the image is inscribed starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position: **EX VOTO HVNGARIAM SVBIGIS LEOPOLDE LEVASQVE**. The letters of this inscription are of various sizes. Translation: By your vow you will be subjugated by Leopold and support Hungary.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the city of Stuhlweissenburg with the sun in ascendance and the crescent moon setting. Above the image starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **EXITVM TVRCIS ANNOTAT ALBA REDVX**. Translation: The Turks departs and the light returns. In the upper third of the medal on the viewers right is an inscription in small letters as follows: **LVNA SVB VMBRAS**. Translation: The moon beneath the shadows. The letters of this inscription are of various sizes. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line is a three-line inscription as follows **ALBA REGALIS RE. / CVPERATA 9 MAY / 1688**. Translation: Alba Regia liberated on the 9, 19, 1688.

Weight:

- Bronze Gilt Medal: 41.8 grams
- Silver Medal: 44.5-45.3 grams
- Bronze Medal: 44.2-45.3 grams

Size: 49-50 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller



Silver Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Stuhlweissenburg Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Befreiung von Stuhlweissenburg)



Manufacturer: Unknown
Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known

Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Stuhlweissenburg Commemoration Medal (Gedenkenmedaille der Befreiung von Stuhlweissenburg)



Date Issued: 1688

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Stuhlweissenburg.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This medals obverse and the reverse of a 1688 Liberation of Belgrade Commemoration Medal are the same
- Stuhlweiseenburg was known in medieval times as Alba Regia and when occupied by the Turks Beograd
- Stuhlweiseenburg was the traditional coronation and burial place of the Hungarian kings

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Stuhlweissenburg. Above the image is inscribed starting near the 10 o'clock position and ending near the two o'clock position: **CRIEGUSCH WEISSENBURG**. Translation: Stuhlweissenburg. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line is a six line inscription as follows **IST IN TURKISCHE GEWALT / GERATEN . AO. CHRI. 1521 / VON DEN CHRISTEN MIT / STURMENDER HAND / EROBERT 1688 D 6 SEPT**. Translation: Conquered by the Turks in the year of our lord 1521 and liberated by the Christians on September 6, 1688.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of a dog crossing a bridge is looking at a bone in the water. Above the dog is a four-line curved inscription as follows: **DER NACH SCHATTIN SCHNAPT / ENTFELT SEIN EIGNER: BISSEN DER WIEN IHM EINGEBILDET/ MUSS NUN GANZ UNGARN MISSEN**. Translation: The darkness is ended and the shadow over a part of Vienna and all of Hungary is lifted.

Weight: 43.8-44.2 grams

Size: 49-50 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrad -Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1688

Gold Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Conquest of Belgrade by the forces commanded by Maximilian Emanuel of Bavaria.

Classes or Types: Two: Gold Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: Maximilian II also known as Max Emanuel or Maximilian Emanuel was a Wittelsbach ruler of Bavaria and a Prince-elector of the Holy Roman Empire and a very capable military leader. He was also the last governor of the Spanish Netherlands and Duke of Luxembourg.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Maximilian Emanuel of Bavaria facing to the viewers right in armor. Around the image is inscribed starting at the nine o'clock position and ending near the five o'clock position: **MAX. EMAN. D.G.V.BA & P.S.D.C.P.R.S.R.I.A.R & E.L.L.** below the bust in small letters is the monogram of the medalist **GH**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the city of Belgrade and the surrounding environs with the sun at the top. All the features of the city environs are labeled. At the bottom of the medal is a medallion with a four-line inscription: **ALBA GRAECA / RECEPTA / MDCLXXXVIII / DIE 6 Sep.** Translation: The white and green recovered 1688 on September 6. On one side of the medallion is inscribed: **PLUS** and on the other **ULTRA**. Translation: More. At the nine o'clock position is inscribed: **OUOD PET-IT OBTINET.** Translation: Ouod asks for it and gets it. At the 12 o'clock position is inscribed: **IN VIA VIRTUTIS NULLA EST VIA** Translation: The virtuous way is the only way. At the three o'clock position is inscribed: **MONSTRAT ITER.** Translation: He shows the way.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 34.6 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown

Size: 42.4-42.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gilt bronzer and bronze

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrad -Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1688

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Conquest of Belgrade by the forces commanded by Maximilian Emanuel of Bavaria.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Maximilian II also known as Max Emanuel or Maximilian Emanuel was a Wittelsbach ruler of Bavaria and a Prince-elect of the Holy Roman Empire and a very capable military leader. He was also the last governor of the Spanish Netherlands and Duke of Luxembourg.
- This medal and the one above have the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Maximilian Emanuel of Bavaria facing to the viewers right in armor. Above the image is inscribed starting at the nine o'clock position and ending near the five o'clock position: **MAX. EMAN. D.G.V.BA & P.S.D.C.P.R.SR.IAR& E.L.L.** below the bust in small letters is the monogram of the medalist **GH**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of the city of Belgrade and the surrounding environs. At the top of the medal starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position is inscribed: **SIC VOLVIT DEVS.** Translation: God will it so. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line is a three line inscription: **ALBA GRAECA RECVP. / MDCLXXXVIII / DIE 6 SEP.** Translation: Belgrade recovered on September 6, 1688.

Weight: 34.7 grams

Size: 42-42.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None Known

Designer:

- Obverse: Georg Hautsch
- Reverse: Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrad -Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1688

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Conquest of Belgrade by the forces of Emperor Leopold.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Conquest of Belgrade was achieved by the forces commanded by Maximilian II also known as Max Emanuel or Maximilian Emanuel who was a Wittelsbach ruler of Bavaria and a Prince-elector of the Holy Roman Empire and a very capable military leader. He was also the last governor of the Spanish Netherlands and Duke of Luxembourg.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the city of Belgrade under bombardment. Above the city can be seen the imperial eagle with a sword in its right talon and lightning bolts in its left. Above the image is inscribed starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending near the two o'clock position: **AQUILA ELECTA IUSTE OMNIA VINCET**. Translation: The eagle chooses to conquer all.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a 12-line inscription which reads **BELGRADE / A. TVRCUS ANNO / 1400.56.93.& 94. / FRUSTRA OBSESS / A' SOLYMANNO I.A: / . 1521. OCCVPATA. / A / LEOPOLDO MAGNO / VI RECUPERATA. / ANNO 1688. D.6. SEPTME. / F**. Translation: Belgrade resisted occupation by the Turks in 1440 but was conquered by Suleyman in 1521, liberated by Leopold the Great on 6 September in the year 1688.

Weight: Unknown

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Farber & Brunner (Johann Farber) (Martin Brunner)

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrad -Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1688

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Conquest of Belgrade by the army commanded by Bavarian Elector Maximilian II.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The Conquest of Belgrade was achieved by the forces commanded by Maximilian II also known as Max Emanuel or Maximilian Emanuel who was a Wittelsbach ruler of Bavaria and a Prince-elector of the Holy Roman Empire and a very capable military leader. He was also the last governor of the Spanish Netherlands and Duke of Luxembourg.
- The medal has the following writing on the edge: **BELGRADI EXSVPERAT MVROS BAVARICA VIRTVS**. Translation: Bavarian power surrounded the walls of Belgrade.
- This medals reverse and the obverse of the 1688 Liberation of Stuhlweissenburg Commemoration Medal are the same

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene with an angel holding a Patriarchal cross in her right hand while standing over a dying Turk in armor. Next to her right arm inverted is inscribed **IN HOC SIGNO**. Translation: In this sign. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending near the four o'clock position is inscribed **IMBELLES TVRCOS CRVX ATQVE ECCLESIA VINCUNT**. Translation: The weak Turks are conquered by the cross and the church.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the city of Belgrade. Above the city is an inscription starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position which reads **GRIEGISCH WEISSENBURG**. Translation: Greek Weissenburg (this was an alternative name for Belgrade). Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line is a six-line inscription as follows **IST IN TÜRKISCHE GEWALT GERATEN. AO. CHRI: 1521 / VON DEN CHRISTEN MIT STÜRMENDER HAND / EROBERT. 1688. / D.6. SEPT:** Translation Turkish Control occurred in the year of our lord 1521 the Christians conquered by storm on September 6, 1688.

Weight: 44.3-44.9 grams

Size: 49.2-49.8 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrad -Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1688

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Conquest of Belgrade by the army commanded by Bavarian Elector Maximilian II.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Conquest of Belgrade was achieved by the forces commanded by Maximilian II also known as Max Emanuel or Maximilian Emanuel who was a Wittelsbach ruler of Bavaria and a Prince-elector of the Holy Roman Empire and a very capable military leader. He was also the last governor of the Spanish Netherlands and Duke of Luxembourg.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene in which Maximilian II and the Emperor Leopold can be seen riding in a chariot which is being pulled by a pair of eagles as it rides over Turks. Above and to their left is Victory holding a victor's wreath over their heads. Above the image is inscribed starting at the eight o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position: **EX VOTO HVNGARIAM SVBIGIS LEOPOLDE LEVASQVE**. Translation: By your vow you will subjugate Leopold and raise Hungary

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the city of Belgrade and its surrounding area. In the sky above the city on the viewer's left is the sun. And on the right is a setting crescent moon. **LVNA SVB VMBRAS**. Translation: The moon in the shadows. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is inscribed **EXITVM TURCIS ANNOTAT ALBA REDVX**. Translation: Turkey and Alba Liberated. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line within which is a three-line inscription. **ALBA REGALIS RE. / CVPERATA 9/10 MAY / 1688**

Weight: 44.5 grams

Size: 50-59.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrad -Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1688

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Conquest of Belgrade by the army commanded by Bavarian Elector Maximilian II.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Conquest of Belgrade was achieved by the forces commanded by Maximilian II also known as Max Emanuel or Maximilian Emanuel who was a Wittelsbach ruler of Bavaria and a Prince-elector of the Holy Roman Empire and a very capable military leader. He was also the last governor of the Spanish Netherlands and Duke of Luxembourg.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the bust of Emperor Leopold facing to the viewers right. Around he bust is a wreath within which is incorporated 10 shields with coats of arms.

Reverse: Inside a raised is a scene of Joseph II seated on a throne on top of a raised platform in imperial regalia receiving the fealty of Pannonia who is holding a shield with a coat of arms in her left hand. On both sides of the throne are military regalia. Above the throne is a ribbon on which is inscribed **IL PIV BEL GRADO P.H.M.F.** Translation: all of Belgrade. On each step of the raised platform is an inscription which are from bottom to top as follows: **1683 Vienna Liberata** (1683 Vienna Liberated), **1684 VICTORIA PROSECVTA** (1684 Victory followed), **1685 STRIGONIVM CAPTVM** (the Capture of Strigoni), **1686 EVDA RECVPERATA** (Evda Recovered, **1687 OSSER EXPVGNATVM** 1687 Osser attacked, **1688 NANDOR ALBA SVPERATA** (Nandor completely overcome). Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line within which is a four-line inscription. **DE ALBA GRAECA SVPERATA / D. XVI. SEPT. A. MDCLXXXIIX / GRATVLATVR / S.P.Q.A.**

Weight: 59.4-60.1 grams

Size: 58 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrad -Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1688

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Conquest of Belgrade by the army commanded by Bavarian Elector Maximilian II.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Conquest of Belgrade was achieved by the forces commanded by Maximilian II also known as Max Emanuel or Maximilian Emanuel who was a Wittelsbach ruler of Bavaria and a Prince-elector of the Holy Roman Empire and a very capable military leader. He was also the last governor of the Spanish Netherlands and Duke of Luxembourg.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the city of Belgrade. Around the image of the city starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **LEOPOLDO I SEPTEMBER EST AUGUSTUS**. Translation: Leopold I is victorious in September.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a 14 line inscription as follows: **ALBAM GRAECAM / CEPIT / A. 1521. D. 29 AVGVSTI. / SOLIMANNVS II / AMISIT / A. 1688. D. 6. SEPTEMB. / SOLIMANNVS III. / IN HOC / EX CAPTIVO / NVPER FACTUS DESPOTA / VT TVRCARVM FVROR / EODEM NOMINE / POENAS DARET / QVO MERUIT**. Translation: Albam which was taken from Greece on August 29 in the year 1521 by Suleiman II was lost by Suleiman III on September 6, 1688. The violent Turks taken captive will be given the punishment which they deserve. The inscription is surrounded by floral wreath composed of two boughs.

Weight: 11 grams

Size: 36.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Johann Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrad -Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1688

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Conquest of Belgrade by the forces commanded by Maximilian Emanuel of Bavaria.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Maximilian II also known as Max Emanuel or Maximilian Emanuel was a Wittelsbach ruler of Bavaria and a Prince-elector of the Holy Roman Empire and a very capable military leader. He was also the last governor of the Spanish Netherlands and Duke of Luxembourg.
- This medal and the one above have the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of the crowned goddess of the city of Belgrade facing to the viewers left. In her right hand she holds an orb. Below her are two shields with the coats of arms of Hungary and The holy Roman Empire. In the background is the country side. Above the image is the all seeing eye surrounded by angels and emitting rays. Below the goddess are the initials of the medalist: **GH**. Below that is the Danube river labeled **DANUB.FL.** Below that at the six o'clock position is a raised zigzag line within which is inscribed in two lines: **MAGNA VI MVNIET / ALBAM**. Above the scene starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position is inscribed: **SIC VOLVIT DEVS**. Translation: God willed it so.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of the city of Belgrade and the surrounding environs. At the top of the medal starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position is inscribed: **SIC VOLVIT DEVS**. Translation: God willed it so. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line is a three line inscription: **ALBA GRAECA RECVP. / MDCLXXXVIII / DIE 6 SEP**. Translation: Belgrade recovered on September 6, 1688.

Weight: 31.6 grams

Size: 42.8 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Obverse: Georg Hautsch and Reverse: Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Hungary Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für die Befreiung Ungarns)



Date Issued: 1688

Reason Issued: To commemorate the protection of Pannonia and the liberation of Hungary by the forces commanded by Charles V of Lorraine.

Classes or Types: One:

Interesting Facts: Charles V of Lorraine played a major role in the Turkish Wars and in the reconquest of Hungary in 1687.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a fine beaded line within which is the image of Charles V of Lorraine facing to the viewer's right in armor and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Above the image is inscribed starting at the nine o'clock position and ending near the five o'clock position: **CAROLVS .V.D.G. DVX.. LOT. MAR. D.C. B.G.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a fine beaded line within which is the image of Pannonia above which flies the imperial eagle with lightning bolts in its talons. Above the eagle is a banner on which is inscribed: **VIRTVS . GERMANORVM**. Translation: The power of the Germans. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line is an inscription as follows **PANN. VINDICATA**. Translation: Pannonia vindicated.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 56-57.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None Known

Designer: Ferdinand De Saint Urbain

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory Over the Turks Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg über die Türken)



Date Issued: 1688

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victories over the Turks.

Classes or Types: One:

Interesting Facts: None known.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional fine raised lines within which, on a plain field, is the image of two palm trees with a wreath encompassing both of them. Above the tree on the viewers left is wreath within which is the imperial crown around which is inscribed: **CONSILLO ET INDUSTRIA**. Translation: Thoughtful and industrious. Above the tree on the right is a wreath within which is a crown and the following inscription: **MARS CAESARI MORS TVRCAE**. Translation: The Emperor Mars kills the Turks. Above the image is an inscription in two parts. The upper part starts at the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position as follows: **AUGUSTO REDRUNT GENERI VIRTUTE TRIUMPHI**. Translation: The heritage of Augustus returns by virtue of the Triumph. The lower part starts at the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position as follows: **IRRIGUAE CRÉSCUNT LACRIMIS ET SANGUINE TURCI**. Translation: They grow because the tears and blood of the Turks irrigates. To the left of the trunk of the palm on the viewers left is the date **16** and to the right of the one on the viewers right is **88**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional fine raised lines within which, on a plain field, is the image of clouds and a descending crescent moon above which flies the imperial eagle with stars on its body above a lion with stars on its body (constellations). Around the edge of the medal starting and ending at the one o'clock position is the following inscription: **INSULTUS AQUILAE FORTES VAGA LUNA PAVESCIT : REX AVIUM ATQUE LEO SIDERA FIXA MANENT**. Translation: The attack of the powerful eagle overcomes the wandering moon: The king of birds and the Lion remain fixed in the stars. Between the beginning and ending of the inscription is a rosette.

Weight: 60 grams

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None Known

Designer: Friedrich Kleinert,

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Austria's Enemies, the Evil Alliance Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille Österreichs Feinde, die böse Allianz)



Date Issued: 1688

Reason Issued: To commemorate the evil alliance arrayed against the Habsburgs.

Classes or Types: One:

Interesting Facts: The “evil alliance consisted of France, England and Turkey.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional fine raised line. Between the edge of the medal and the fine raised line is a pattern of small circles within which, on a plain field, is a scene composed of four standing figures (Louis XIV, James II, Sultan Suleyman III and the Turkish admiral Mezzo Morto) each holding an upraised sword. They stand before a flaming altar with a snake on its top. The alter has the symbol of the pope with a crescent moon atop of it. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is the following inscription **SOLIMAN III. LVDOV: XIII. ME-ZOMORTO. IACOBVS II.** Translation Suleyman III, Louis XIV, Mezzo Morto, James II. Below the scene of the battle is an exergue with a raised line within this area is an inscription in two lines that reads: **CON-TRA CHRISTI / ANIMUM.** Translation: Against the Christian ideals.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional fine raised line. Between the edge of the medal and the fine raised line is a pattern of small circles within which, on a plain field, is a scene composed of the image of the Satan (the fifth member of the evil alliance) with a sword in his right hand and lightning bolts in his left. Below him are three lilies with a crescent moon superimposed over them. Around the edge of the medal starting near the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is the following inscription: **IN FOEDERE QUINTUS.** Translation: The attack of the powerful eagle overcomes the wandering moon: Below the scene of the battle is an exergue with a raised line within this area is the date **1688.**

Weight: 31.2 grams

Size: 37. 3 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Recapture of Mainz Commemoration Medal (Rückeroberung der Mainzer Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1689

Reason Issued: To commemorate the recapture of Mainz from the French during the Nine Years War (War of the Palatinate).

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal, and Zink Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal and the two Victory at Siklos medals share the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image Leopold I facing to the viewers right. Around the image is inscribed **LEOPOLDVS MAGNVS ROM. IMP. P.P.** Translation: Leopold the Great Roman Emperor. Below the image of the emperor in small letters is the monogram of the medalist **GH**.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene of the battle for Mainz as seen from across the Rhine River. Above the scene following the contour of the medal and starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed **FORTVNA REDVX**. Translation: Fortune returns. Between these two words is a decorative element that looks like a ships helm. Below the scene of the battle is an exergue with a raised line within this area is an inscription in three lines that reads: **MOGVNTIA RECEPTYA / MDCLXXXIX. / D 11/1 SEPY**. Translation: The Recovery of Mainz on the 1st to the 11th of September 1689.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 32.4-33.6 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown
- Zink Medal: 25.1 grams

Size: 42.4-43.1 mm

Type of Material: Silver plated bronze, bronze, and zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: George. Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Recapture of Mainz Commemoration Medal (Rückeroberung der Mainzer Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1689

Reason Issued: To commemorate the recapture of Mainz from the French during the Nine Years War.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None Known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of the city of Mainz under attack as seen from the Rhine River. Around the image starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position is inscribed **MOGVNTIACVM** Mainz). Below the scene of the battle is an exergue with a raised line within this area is an inscription in FOUR lines that reads: **GALLORVM FRAVEE ERE / DTVM. VIRTVS GERMA. / NORVM RESTITVIT / A. 1689.**

Reverse: Inside the raised rim is a scene in which an eagle hurls lightning at Phaeton, who is hurled from the sun chariot. Below the scene following the contour of the medal and starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed **INCEN DIT QV AC VNQVE INCEDIT.** Translation: It burns as it always burns.

Weight: 44.6 grams

Size: 49.1 mm

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Recapture of Mainz Commemoration Medal (Rückeroberung der Mainzer Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1689

Reason Issued: To commemorate the recapture of Mainz from the French during the Nine Years War.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None Known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the city of Mainz as seen from the Rhine River in the background and a carriage drawn through the mud by six horses in the foreground. Each of the horses has a blanket on which is a coat of arms. In the carriage is Germania holding a sword in his left hand and a scepter in his right. Two soldiers in armor are assisting the carriage through the mud. Around the upper part of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed **HISCE REPARATIS PROCEDET**. Translation: These repairs will proceed. Below the scene of the battle is an exergue with a raised line within this area is the coat of arms of the city of Mainz.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim is an inscription in 13 lines as follows: **INCEN MOGVNTIA / GALLORVM INSIDIIS / INTERCEPTA / VICTRICIBVS / LEOPOLDI IMP AVGVSTI / ARMIS / SOCATIS IMPERII COPIIS / DEDITIONE CAPITVR / A. MDCXXCIX D IIX SEPT / INVICTISSIMO CAESARI / VICTORIARVM AVGVMENTA / VOVENTE / S.P.Q.A.** Translation: The fire of Mainz was interrupted by the attacks of the French. His Majesty Leopold I and his imperial allies captured the city by force of arms on September 8, 1689. Below the inscription is the coat of arms of the city of Mainz.

Weight: Unknown

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Victories at Nisch and Widin Commemoration Medal (Siege bei Nisch und Widin Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1689

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victories over the Turks at Nisch and Widin and the cavalry battles near Widin and Nissa during the Palatinate and Spanish War of Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts:

- The commander of the imperial troops at these victories was Ludwig Wilhelm Margrave of Baden.
- There is a Latin inscription on the edge of the medal that translates as follows "The moon will blush and the sun will be veiled (Isaiah 24:23). (the moon represents the Turkish sultan and the sun the French king).

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of a cavalry battle. In the background on the viewers left is the city of Widen and on the right the city of Nisch. The city on the left has the word **WIDIN** above it and the one on the right the word **NISSA**. In the top center of the medal at the 12 o'clock position is an oval frame composed of Palm fronds within which is the image of Ludwig Wilhelm Margrave of Baden in armor with long flowing hair. Around the image is written **LVDOV. WILH. MARCH. BADEN**. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is a three-line inscription as follows **TVRCAE ANNO VNO / TER DEVICTI. / 1689**. Translation: The Turks were defeated three times in 1689.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim is the image of Emperor Leopold in a chariot drawn by four horses riding over French and Turkish weapons, flags and shields. Resting on his right hand is the goddess Victory. Around the upper portion of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **LEOPOLDVS M. P.F. A. P.P.** Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is a two-line inscription as follows **TRIVMPHATOR / GENT. BARB.** Translation: A nation triumphant over the barbarians. Below the inscription is the monogram of the medalist **GH**.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 31.5-32.4 grams
- Bronze Medal: 29.8 grams

Size: 42.5-43.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and copper

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Kinischa Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Kinischa)



Date Issued: 1690

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Kinischa.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: This is a cast bronze medal.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image Hercules fighting a hydra with a club with an inscription around the top half of the medal: **PAVCA SVPERSVNT**. Translation: A little Reminder

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the city of Kinischa. Above the image is inscribed **KANISCHA**. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is a three-line inscription as follows **A TVRC CAPTA A 1600 / A LEOP M RECEPT / D 3/13 APR A 1690**. Translation: Captured by the Turks in 1600 Liberated by Leopold on the 3rd-13th of April 1690.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 14 grams
- Bronze Medal: 13 grams

Size: 34.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None Known

Designer: George Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Kinischa Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Kinischa)



Date Issued: 1690

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Kinischa.

Classes or Types: One: a silver medal

Interesting Facts:

- Kinischa had been occupied by the Turks since 1600. Ninety years later the city was liberated by Imperial troops.
- The medal has an inscription on the edge

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of a standing emperor facing to the viewers right holding a banner decorated with the Christian symbol XP in his right hand and an orb on which Nike is standing in his left. Kneeling in front of him is a Turk presenting him with the keys to the city. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **NOVOS GAVDENS SPONDERE TRIVMPHOS**. Translation: Rejoicing in the new triumph. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top is a two line inscription as follows **VICTAS DEDIT MANVS / d . 13 . April**. Translation: The Victory is in our hands on April 13. Below the inscription at the six o'clock position in small letters are the initials of the medalist: **P.H.M**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the city of Kinischa. Above the image is an angel with a trumpet and holding a banner on which is the word **CANISIA** (the name of the city in Latin). Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top on is a seven line inscription as follows **POST XC ANNOS IVGVM TVRCICVM / EXCVTIENS CANISIA SVB IPSVM / VERIS INITIVM VBEREM VICTO / RIARVM SEGETEM POLLICE / TVR LEOPOLDO & / IOSEPHO / MDCXC**. Translation: Captured After 90 years of the Turkish yoke Kinisha at the beginning of the spring will have a harvest and Leopold and Joseph will have been victorious over the Turkish briars 1690.

Weight: 43.4-44.6 grams

Size: 49.7-50 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Friedrich Kleinert

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Kinischa Medal

(Medaille der Befreiung von Kinischa)



Date Issued: 1690

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Kinischa.

Classes or Types: One: a silver medal

Interesting Facts:

- Kinischa had been occupied by the Turks since 1600. Ninety years later the city was liberated by Imperial troops.
- The medal has an inscription on the edge

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene in which a dog brings the key to the city to Joseph who is dressed in armor and holds a dagger in his right hand. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **FAMES DOCUIT PARERE CANISSAM**. Translation: Hunger teaches humility to Kinischa.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the city of Kinischa with the Turks leaving the city in the foreground. Above the scene is an inscription which starts at the 10 o'clock position as follows: **HOC GENUS NON EXPELLITURNIS IN TETUNIO**.

Weight: 32.7 grams

Size: 43.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Johann Farber

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Battle Against the Turks and the French Commemoration Medal (Kampf gegen die Türken und die französische Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1690

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Battle against the Turks and the French.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Unknown

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of emperor Leopold in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **LEOPOLDVS D.G. ROMAN IMPERAT SEMP AVGVS**. Translation: Leopold with the grace of God Roman emperor and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position in small letters are the initials of the medalist: **R M**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of a two headed eagle holding a sword in each claw. Above its head is the imperial crown. Nest to the sword on the viewers left is a crescent moon and near the one on the right is a fleur-de-lis. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **CONSILIO ET INDVSTRIA**. Translation: Planning and diligence. Below the eagle near the six o'clock position is inscribed: **PELLO DVOS**. Translation: Banish both.

Weight: 101.7 grams

Size: 64 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: R.M

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Death of the Duke of Lorraine at the Battle of Wels Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille Tod des Herzogs von Lothringen in der Schlacht bei Wels)



Date Issued: 1690

Reason Issued: To commemorate the death of the Duke of Lorraine at the Battle of Wels.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This medal has an inscription on the edge as follows: **TERRA VALE COELVM LARGITVR MILLE TRIUMPHOS.** Farewell to the earth the heavens are wide with a thousand triumphs.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the Duke of Lorraine in armor and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **CAR.V.D.G. LOTH. & BERR. DVX. S. C.M. GENERALISS.** Translation: Charles V with the grace of God Lorraine and Berr Duke and also commanding general.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of a Phoenix rising from a field of discarded Turkish and French arms. Around the upper edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **SVRGET NOSTRIS EX OSSIBVS VITOR.** Translation: It rises from our bones. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top with a two line inscription as follows **OR. WELSI. 18/8 APR. / A.1690. AE.47.** Translation: At Wels 8-18 April 1690 AE 47.

Weight: 26.8-27 grams

Size: 40.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver plated pewter

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Imre Thokoly Hungarian Freedom Fighter Commemoration Medal (Imre Thokoly Tokoly Ungarische Freiheitskämpfer-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1690

Reason Issued: To commemorate the downfall of Imre Thokoly who was the leader of the Protestant Hungarian Freedom Fighters.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Imre Thokoly led the Hungarian Protestant resistance to the Habsburgs and in 1680 was elected commander in chief of the rebels. Backed by the Ottoman Turks and the prince of Transylvania, Thököly overran much of upper Hungary and forced Leopold to restore Hungarian liberties (Treaty of Sopron, 1681) and to recognize his own quasi-sovereignty in north Hungary. He soon resumed hostilities against the emperor, however, allying himself with the Turks and taking the title of prince. In 1683 he joined with the Turks in their final attempt to take Vienna. The siege was repulsed, and he was defeated. His fortunes briefly revived in 1690, when he was installed by the Turks as prince of Transylvania and defeated the imperial forces at Zernest (August 1690), but, after the Treaty of Carlowitz (1699), Ottoman influence was significantly diminished and Thököly was forced to spend his remaining years in exile in Turkey.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An oval medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Imre Thokoly in armor facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the seven o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **EMERIC TOCKEL. HUNGAROR. REBELLCAPUT AT INFERLIX**. Translation: Imre Thokoly Hungarian Rebels failure at Inferlix. Next to the beginning of the text is a decorative element. Next to Thokoly's shoulder are the initials of the medalist: **EF**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the is a scene of a man falling headfirst from a crowned height. Above him is an eagle and below a dog. Around the upper edge of the medal starting at the 12 o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **RETRO CADIT AUDAX**. Translation: The bold falls backwards. Near the edge of the medal at the seven o'clock position is the initial of the medalist: **E**.

Weight: 25.9 grams

Size: 40 by 45 mm

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Johann Reinhold Engelhart

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory Over the Turks at Slankamen Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg über die Türken bei Slankamen)



Date Issued: 1691

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Victory over the Turks at Slankamen near Peterwardein on August 19, 1691.

Classes or Types: Two: a Silver Medal and a Gilt Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: The battle saw a Turkish-Transylvanian force led by Emeric Thököly and Mustafa Köprülü suffer an overwhelming defeat by an Imperial army commanded by Ludwig Wilhelm of Baden. The victory stabilized the Hungarian front and secured Hungary, Croatia, and Transylvania for the Habsburgs.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round cast medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Ludwig Wilhelm von Baden in armor facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **LVD WILLH. M. BADEN. & HOCHB. EX. CAES. GEN. LOCVM. T.** Translation: Ludwig Wilhelm Margrave of Baden and Chief Commanding General of his majesty's forces in Hungary. Below the image of Ludwig Wilhelm at the seven o'clock position in small letters are the initials of the medalist: **G.H.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a 14-line inscription as follows: **DEO / FIRTVNANTE, / ARMIS INVECTISS. / LEOPOLDI M. / DVCE LVD. WILH. M. BAD. ET HOCHB / AD SALANKEMEN, PROP. PETERWARD. / D. 19/9 AVG. A 1691. TVRC. 25000. DELET. / CASTRA EX PVGN. TORM. 158. CAPTA, / TAVRI 10000. TENT. TOTIDEM, / CAVD. EQ. 4. SIGNA PRET. 14. / EQVI 5000. CAMEL. ET MVL. 2000. / DESIDERATIS MAGN. VIZIR. / AGAIANIZ. AC. SERASK / VIVAT AVSTRIA!** Translation: With God's help, by the arms of the invincible, great Leopold under the leadership of Margrave Ludwig Wilhelm of Baden and Hachberg, 25,000 Turks were annihilated at Salankamen near Peterwardein on the day of August 19th and 9th, 1691, their camp was conquered, 158 cannons were captured, 10,000 bulls and as many tents, 4 horse tails, 14 standards, 5,000 horses, 2,000 camels and mules were taken, and they also lost the Grand Vizier, the leader of the Janissaries, and the Minister of War. Long Live Austria!

Weight: Silver Medal: 30.6-34.2 grams

• Bronze Medal: 21.5-33,1 grams

Size: 42-43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Gilt Bronze

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Gilt Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Victory Over the Turks at Slankamen Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg über die Türken bei Slankamen)



Date Issued: 1691

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Victory over the Turks at Slankamen near Peterwardein on August 19, 1691.

Classes or Types: One:

Interesting Facts:

- The battle saw a Turkish-Transylvanian force led by Emeric Thököly and Mustafa Köprülü suffer an overwhelming defeat by an Imperial army commanded by Margrave Ludwig Wilhelm of Baden. The victory stabilized the Hungarian front and secured Hungary, Croatia, and Transylvania for the Habsburgs.
- The Edge of the medal is inscribed **TURCARUM MORS VIVE · DEUS TIBI PROROGET ÆVUM.** Translation: Long Live the death of the Turks! May God, Prolong thy age. There are also rosettes on either end of the text.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Margrave Ludwig Wilhelm von Baden in armor with a baton in his right hand on horseback facing to the viewers right in the foreground and cavalry in the background. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **LUDOV. GULIEMUS MAR. BAD. S.C.M. EXERCIT. SUMMUS DUX.** Translation: Ludwig Wilhelm Margrave of Baden and Chief Commanding General of his majesty's forces in Hungary.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene of a lion (The Holy Roman Empire) attacking a pack of wolves (Ottoman Empire). To the left of the scene was broken laurel tree with a branch extending from the stump. Above the scene is an inscription starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position as follows: **NON CURAT NUMERUM.** Translation: Without concern for the number.

Weight: 44.6 grams

Size: 49.4 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designers:

- Philipp Heinrich Muller
- Friedrich Kleinert

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory Over the Turks at Slankamen Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg über die Türken bei Slankamen)



Date Issued: 1691

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Victory over the Turks at Slankamen near Peterwardein on August 19, 1691.

Classes or Types: One:

Interesting Facts:

- The battle saw a Turkish-Transylvanian force led by Emeric Thököly and Mustafa Köprülü suffer an overwhelming defeat by an Imperial army commanded by Margrave Ludwig Wilhelm of Baden. The victory stabilized the Hungarian front and secured Hungary, Croatia, and Transylvania for the Habsburgs.
- The medal has an edge inscription as follows: **DOMINVS CONCVLABIT HOSTES NOSTROS**. Translation: The lord will conquer our enemies.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of a Turkish prisoner and discarded weapons. Above this scene is the Baden coat of arms. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription in two lines as follows: **LVD. WILH. M. BADEN. TVRC. CASTR. EXVIT / CAESUS 25000. ET CA PTIS A 58. TORMENT**. Translation: Ludwig Wilhelm Margrave of Baden killed 25,000 and captured 58 cannon. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top is a four line inscription as follows **AD SALANKEMEN PROPE / PETERWARDEIN. DIE 19/9 AVG. / 1691**. Translation: Slankamen near Peterwardein on August 9-19, 1691.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene of Leopold in a chariot pulled by four horses trampling over Turkish shields and weapons. On his right hand stands Victory presenting him with a victor's wreath. Above the scene is an inscription starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position as follows: **LEOPOLDVS M.P.F. A. P.P.** Translation: Without concern for the number. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top is a two line inscription as follows **TRIVMPHATOR / GENT. BARB.** Translation: Triumphant over the barbarians. Below the inscription are the initials of the medalist **GH**.

Weight: 28.2-30.9 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Congress of the Princess Commemoration Medal (Kongress der Prinzessin-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1691

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Congress of the Princess held at the Hague in preparation for the Peace Congress to be held in Rijswijk in 1697.

Classes or Types: One:

Interesting Facts: None Known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the goddess Prudentia seated with discarded weapons in her hands and at her feet. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **CIRA HVC IRADVCE TVR O??S.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of three clasped hands. Behind the hands are crossed flag poles. The one on the viewers left is the imperial standard and the one on the right is the French standard. Below the hands is a decorative object. Above the scene is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position as follows: **CONCOR DIA PRIN CIPVM.** Translation: Congress of Princess. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top is a four line inscription .

Weight: 28.7 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Oradea Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Oradea-Gedenkmedaille)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1692

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of the city of Oradea (Grosswardein) from the Turks.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal, and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Oradea was captured by the Ottoman Empire in 1660 and liberated 32 years later by Imperial troops.
- This medal has an inscription on its edge
- This medal has an inscription on its edge as follows: **QVATVM TVRCA, VALLET GALLVS, LEOPOLDSQVE GEMELLOS SOL VIDET IN GEMINIS STRAGE PERIRE PARI.**

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal on a plain field is the image of Leopold I and his son Joseph I facing to the viewers right with Leopold in the foreground wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is an inscription which reads: **IOSEPHUS R. ET H.R. AVGVSTI. TURCARUM VICTORES PERPETVI. LEOPOLDUS M.ROM.IMP.** Translation: Joseph King and his Royal Majesty Leopold Roman Emperor Victors over the Turks. Between the beginning and the end of the inscription are decorative elements in the form of two rosettes and an asterisk. Below the busts at the five o'clock position in small letters are the initials of the medalist: **P.H.M.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene depicting the emperor seated on a throne and being handed the keys to the city by the city goddess Oradea. Above him is the goddess Victoria placing a victors wreath on his head. In the background can be seen an encampment in front of the fortified city and fortress of Oradea. Around the upper half of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is an inscription which reads: **SIC ASSVETA TVIS SEMPER VICTORIA CASTRIS.** Translation: Thus have your forces always been victorious. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line is a three-line inscription as follows **VARADINVM RECEPTVM / DIE V. IUNI. / MDCXCII.** Translation: Oradea Liberated on June 5, 1692. At the base of the throne in small letters are the initials of the medalist: **P.H.M.**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 44.7 grams
- Bronze Medal: 39.2 grams
- Zinc Medal: 44.5 grams

Size: 49-49.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver, Copper and Pewter

Variations: None Known

Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Oradea Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Oradea-Gedenkmedaille)



Pewter Medal

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller
Manufacturer: Friedrich Kleinert
Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Oradea Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Oradea-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1692

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of the city of Oradea (Grosswardein) from the Turks.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Oradea was captured by the Ottoman Empire in 1660 and liberated 32 years later by Imperial troops.
- This medal has an inscription on its edge

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the image of Victoria holding a shield with the image of the city of Oradea and showing the emperor Leopold I a document. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene Constantia with a laurel wreath in her right hand and a staff in her left in front of the city of Oradea. Around the upper half of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is an inscription.

Weight: 44.2-45 grams

Size: 48.3 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Copper

Variations: None Known

Designer: Farber & Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victories on the Rhine and in Hungary Commemoration Medal (Sieg am Rhein und in Ungarn Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1694

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victories on the Rhine and in Hungary by the forces of Leopold I commanded by Marshal Ludwig Wilhelm Margrave of Baden.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: The medal has an inscription on its edge.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are additional raised lines in the center of which is the image of five childlike genii with lances and flags one of which is that of the pope. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is an inscription: **VIRTUTI ET CONCORDIAE CHRISTIANORUM**. Translation: Christian virtue and harmony.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are additional raised lines in the center of which is a scene in the center of which is a standing Victoria with three wreaths in her right hand and a palm frond in her left. At her feet are three figures representing Danube, Theiss and Rhine, each with an urn with water. Around the upper half of the medal starting near the eight o'clock position and ending near the four o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **PETROVARADINO LIBERATO HVYO RECEPTO RHENO TRAELECTO**. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line is a four-line inscription as follows **CONTE A TVERCAS EORVMQVE / F CEDERATOS TRIPLEX / PXIANORVM VICTORIA / 1694**. Translation: The three victories of the confederation over the Turks and their allies 1694. There are decorative elements on either side of the date.

Weight:

- Silver Medal 43.8 grams
- Bronze Medal: 55,8 grams

Size: 48.9 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Friedrich Kleinert

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Peterwardein Commemoration Medal (Einnahme Peterwardein Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1694

Reason Issued: To commemorate the capture of Peterwardein.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are additional raised lines in the center of which is the image the city of Peterwardein with soldiers in the foreground and their camp in the background. Around the edge of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is an inscription: **PETRO=VARADINVM.** Translation: Peterwardein.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are additional raised lines in the center of which is Victoria with a ribbon in her mouth standing on the battlefield with a staff in her left hand. Around the upper half of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **PER VIAM QVA VENIT REVERTATVR.** Translation: He returns the way he came. Below the scene on a scroll is a two-line inscription as follows **IN. MEMORIAM. PETRO. VARADINI. A.TVRCIS / LIBER. DIE 1. OCTOBOR. MDCVIC.** Translation: In commemoration of the liberation of Peterwardein from the Turks October 1st 1694.

Weight: 23.2 grams

Size: 40.6 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Namur Fortress Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Gedenkmedaille der Festung Narmur)



Date Issued: Circa 1695

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of the Namur fortress in the Spanish Netherlands during the War of the Palatinate Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This is a cast medal.
- The medal is inscribed on the edge **REX ANGLVS FVSO CAVDENT BAVARVSQVE NAMVRCO.**
Translation: The English King will be departing.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the standing image of Hercules facing forward and standing between a dragon and Cerberus. He is holding two large medallions. The medallion in his left hand bears the bust of William III of Great Britain and that in his right the bust of the Elector Maximilian II Emanuel. The inscription around the top forth of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position reads: **PROPVGNATORIBVS ORBIS.** Translation: Defenders of the world. In an area below the image of Hercules is an exergue with a raised line on which is the following inscription in two lines: **TESTANTVR FACTA / TRIVPMOHI.** Translation: The evidence of the Triumph. Below the inscription is the makers initials **GH.**

Reverse: A view of the city and fortress of Namur. The inscription around the top forth of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position reads: **NON AVRO VIRTUTE DVCVM.** Translation: Not Gold or the Power of Ducats. In a space at the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line on which is inscribed the following in two lines **NAMVRCVM RECAPTVM. / MDCVC.** Translation: Namur recaptured 1695.

Weight: 32.9 grams

Size: 45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: None Known

Designer: George Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Casale Fortress Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Gedenkmedaille der Festung Casale)



Date Issued: Circa 1695

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of the Casale fortress in Northern Italy by Prince Eugene.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None Known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the Victoria with mural crown in its raised left hand sitting on rock, with Italia sitting at his feet with a cornucopia next to him and the sun rising in background. The inscription around the upper portion of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position reads: **CARPIMVS OCCIDVO SPERATAM SOLE QVIETEM**. In an area below the scene is an exergue with a raised line on which is the following inscription in two lines: **SECVRITAS ITALLAE / RESTITVTA**. Translation: The liberation of Italy. Below the inscription is a decorative element below which are the medalists initials **P.H.M.**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are three angels holding the plan of the Casale fortress, in front of it lies the bull-headed river god Po, leaning on a water urn with his right arm, holding chains in his raised left hand. The inscription around the top portion of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position reads: **GALLORVM ERIDANVS VINCULA RVMPIT OVANS**. Translation: Eridanus breaks the bonds of the Gaul's. In a space at the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line on which is inscribed the following in three lines **CASALIS ARMIS FOEDE / RATORVM RECEPTA / 1695**. Translation: Liberation from the alliance of cruel arms 1695. Below the date at the six o'clock position are the initials of the medalist: **P.H.M.**

Weight: 29.7 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Rijswijk Peace Treaty Negotiations Commemoration Medal

(Gedenkmedaille für die Verhandlungen zum Friedensvertrag von Rijswijk)



Date Issued: 1696

Reason Issued: To commemorate the peace treaty negotiations taking part in the Dutch city of Rijswijk which in 1697 ended the nine years Palatinate War of Succession between France and the Grand Alliance which included Austria.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Peace of Ryswick ended the Nine Years War. The treaty also ceded the western third of Hispaniola from Spain to France, gave the Dutch the right to keep the Dutch barrier fortresses within the Southern Netherlands and resulted in the recognition of William of Orange as William III of England.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a notched rim

Obverse: Inside a notched rim is the image of the city of Rijswijk. Above the city are clouds above which is a triangle emitting rays. Below the image of the city is an exergue with a raised line on which is an oblong plaque. At the top center of the plaque is a lions head and on the viewers left is a laurel bough and on the right a palm frond. In the center of the plaque is the date **MDCXCVI** (1696).

Reverse: Inside a notched rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the image of a goddess facing to the viewers left. She is holding a coat of arms in each hand. In her right hand she also holds a laurel bough and in her left a palm frond. Below her feet is an exergue within which is the monogram of the medalist:

G.F.N. Around the image of the goddess is a rope design, Between the rope design and the edge of the medal is an inscription which starts and ends near the 12 o'clock position as follows: **EXPECTATA REDI PAX ! PAX SVPERVM AVREA PROLES**. Translation: The expected peace returns! Peace of the heavenly children.

Weight: Unknown

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: George Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Rijswijk Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille zum Friedensvertrag von Rijswijk)



Date Issued: 1697

Reason Issued: To commemorate the peace treaty signed in the Dutch city of Rijswijk between September 20 and October 30, 1697, which ended the nine years Palatinate War of Succession between France and the Grand Alliance which included Austria.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The Peace of Ryswick ended the Nine Years War. The treaty also ceded the western third of Hispaniola from Spain to France, gave the Dutch the right to keep the Dutch barrier fortresses within the Southern Netherlands and resulted in the recognition of William of Orange as William III of England.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the goddess Fame flying over Rijswijk castle and playing a trumpet from which, the word **PAX** (Peace) is being expelled and holding a victors wreath in her left hand. In an area below the image of the city is an exergue with a raised line on which is the following inscription in two lines: **PAX RYSVICCEN. /SIS.** Translation: The Peace of Rijswijk.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the goddess of peace holding an olive branch in her right hand and a wreath composed of the coat of arms of the signatories of the peace treaty Holy Roman Empire, France, Netherlands, Great Britain, Spain, and Sweden). in her left hand. Above the image starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed **CONCORDI PACE LIGABO.** Translation: I will bind them to a cordial peace. To the viewers left of the deity's feet is the date **16** and to the right **97** (1697). On the viewers left above the first floor tile are the initials of the medalist **GH.**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 14.7 grams
- Pewter Medal: Unknown

Size: 36.7 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: George Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Rijswijk Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille zum Friedensvertrag von Rijswijk)



Date Issued: 1697

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the peace treaty signed in the Dutch city of Rijswijk between September 20 and October 30, 1697, which ended the nine years Palatinate war of succession between France and the Grand Alliance which included Austria.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The Peace of Ryswick ended the Nine Years War. The treaty also ceded the western third of Hispaniola from Spain to France, gave the Dutch the right to keep the Dutch barrier fortresses within the Southern Netherlands and resulted in the recognition of William of Orange as William III of England.

Hallmarks: None Known,

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the Pax stands to the viewers left and extinguishes the war torch with her left hand over weapons lying on the ground, with her right hand she extends her hand to Abundantia who is standing in front of her with a cornucopia, on each side of them is a burning altar. In an area below the image is an exergue with a raised line on which is the initials of the medalist:

G.F.N.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the Temple of Janus with its doors sealed by a garland. Above the image starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed **PACE TERRA MARIQUE PARTA IANUS CLUSSUS**. Translation: World peace, the Temple of Janus closed. Below the image is an exergue with a raised line on which is the date **G.F.N.**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 37.3 grams
- Pewter Medal: 17.4 grams

Size: 42.5-43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Friedrich Nurnberger and Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Rijswijk Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille zum Friedensvertrag von Rijswijk)



Date Issued: 1697

Reason Issued: To commemorate the peace treaty signed in the Dutch city of Rijswijk between September 20 and October 30, 1697, which ended the nine years Palatinate war of succession between France and the Grand Alliance which included Austria.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known,

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Emperor Leopold facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around edge of the medal is the following inscription starting and ending at the six o'clock position: **LEOPOLDVS . D.G. ROM. IMP. AVG. GERM.HVNG. BOHEM. REX.** Translation: Leopold with the grace of God Roman Emperor and German Majesty, King of Hungary, and Bohemia. Separating the beginning and ending of the inscription is a rosette.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Pax leaning against a column with an olive branch in her left hand and a caduceus in her right. Above the image starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed **PAX GERMANO - GALLICA.** Translation: German, French Peace. Below the image is an exergue with a raised line on which is the following two-line inscription: **REDDITA RISVICH / 30/10 OC MDCHIC.** Translation: Signed at Rijswijk on 10, 30, 1697.

Weight: 14.4 grams

Size: 31.6 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: None Known

Designer: Christian Wermuth

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Rijswijk Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille zum Friedensvertrag von Rijswijk)



Date Issued: 1697

Reason Issued: To commemorate the peace treaty signed in the Dutch city of Rijswijk between September 20 and October 30, 1697, which ended the nine years Palatinate war of succession between France and the Grand Alliance which included Austria.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Peace of Ryswick ended the Nine Years War. The treaty also ceded the western third of Hispaniola from Spain to France, gave the Dutch the right to keep the Dutch barrier fortresses within the Southern Netherlands and resulted in the recognition of William of Orange as William III of England.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of a French drum with a torn top lying on its side. Above the drum is a four-line inscription as follows: **GOTT LOB / DER KRIEG / HAT NIN / EIN.**

Translation: Praise God the war has ended.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of cornucopia dropping fruit into basket. Around the edge of the medal starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position is the following inscription: **HERR MACHE GANZ UND FEST DEM FRIDE SEINEN BODEN.** Translation: Lord make perfect the foundation for peace.

Weight: 15.4 grams

Size: 38 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Christian Wermuth

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Rijswijk Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille zum Friedensvertrag von Rijswijk)



Date Issued: 1697

Reason Issued: To commemorate the peace treaty signed in the Dutch city of Rijswijk between September 20 and October 30, 1697, which ended the nine years Palatinate war of succession between France and the Grand Alliance which included Austria.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known ,

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of a kneeling women before an alter on which weapons are burning. Above her to her right is the sun emitting rays and above her head a rainbow. Around the upper edge of the medal is the following inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position: **PAX OPTIMA COLLI**. Translation: Peace is the best thing in heaven. . Below the scene is a dove of peace surrounded by palm leaves.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a nine-line inscription as follows: **Frieden / Zwischen dem / Romische Kaiser / dem Reich und / Francr Reich / zu Reyswick / in Holland / XXX OCTOB / 1697**. Translation: Peace between the Roman Emperor and French Empire at Reyswick in Holland 30 October 1697.

Weight: 15.3 grams

Size: 30 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Johannes Linck

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Rijswijk Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille zum Friedensvertrag von Rijswijk)



Date Issued: 1697

Reason Issued: To commemorate the peace treaty signed in the Dutch city of Rijswijk between September 20 and October 30, 1697, which ended the nine years Palatinate war of succession between France and the Grand Alliance which included Austria.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This appears to be a cast medal.
- The Peace of Ryswick ended the Nine Years War. The treaty also ceded the western third of Hispaniola from Spain to France, gave the Dutch the right to keep the Dutch barrier fortresses within the Southern Netherlands and resulted in the recognition of William of Orange as William III of England.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised and notched rim

Obverse: Inside a raised and notched rim on a plain field is the image of a woman with a staff in her right hand and a cornucopia under her left arm. She appears to be tending sheep. Around the upper edge of the medal is the following inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position: **WILFRIED VND ZUH SVCH EU VNS KEHREN**. Translation: Peace and quite comes to us.

Reverse: Inside a raised and notched rim in the center of the medal within a second fine raised line is a six line inscription which reads **ANN. SAI / MDCXCVII / D.30. OCTOBR / PAX ORBI / EUROP. RE / STIT**. Translation: On the 30th of October 1697 at Rijswijk world and European peace. Below the inscription is a rosette. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is an inscription which reads **IETZ KAN SICH FREID VND LUST VERMEHREN**. Translation: Now freedom and pleasure can increase.

Weight: 5.8 grams

Size: 27 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Rijswijk Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille zum Friedensvertrag von Rijswijk)



Date Issued: 1697

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the peace treaty signed in the Dutch city of Rijswijk between September 20 and October 30, 1697, which ended the nine years Palatinate war between France and the Grand Alliance which included Austria.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This medal has an inscription on its edge.
- This medal has the same obverse as another Rijswijk peace Treaty Medal above.
- The Peace of Ryswick ended the Nine Years War. The treaty also ceded the western third of Hispaniola from Spain to France, gave the Dutch the right to keep the Dutch barrier fortresses within the Southern Netherlands and resulted in the recognition of William of Orange as William III of England.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Emperor Leopold facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around edge of the medal is the following inscription starting and ending at the six o'clock position: **LEOPOLDVS . D.G. ROM. IMP. AVG. GERM.HVNG. BOHEM. REX.** Translation: Leopold with the grace of God Roman Emperor and German Majesty, King of Hungary, and Bohemia. Separating the beginning and ending of the inscription is a rosette.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal on a plain field is a coat of arms bordered by the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece and surmounted by an imperial eagle above which is the imperial crown. On either side of the large coat of arms are smaller coats of arms. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending near the five o'clock position is an inscription which reads **AVSTRIAE EST IMPERARE ORBIT VNIVERSO.** Translation: Austria is to rule the world.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 14.6 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown
- Zinc Medal: Unknown

Size: 31.8-32 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze and zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Christian Wermuth



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Rijswijk Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille zum Friedensvertrag von Rijswijk)



Zinc Medal

Manufacturer: Unknown
Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Rijswijk Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille zum Friedensvertrag von Rijswijk)



Date Issued: 1697

Reason Issued: To commemorate the peace treaty signed in the Dutch city of Rijswijk between September 20 and October 30, 1697, which ended the nine years Palatinate war between France and the Grand Alliance which included Austria.

Classes or Types: one

Interesting Facts: In Roman mythology the doors of the temple could only be closed on the conclusion of a peace treaty and had to be accompanied by the sacrifice of a sow.

- The Peace of Ryswick ended the Nine Years War. The treaty also ceded the western third of Hispaniola from Spain to France, gave the Dutch the right to keep the Dutch barrier fortresses within the Southern Netherlands and resulted in the recognition of William of Orange as William III of England.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the European rulers Leopold I, Louis XIV, William III and Carl XII closing the doors to the temple of Janus. Above the door is inscribed **IANO SACR.** Translation: Sacred of Janus. In the foreground is a flaming caldron on a stand. On the ground next to it is a pig offering. Around the upper edge of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is an inscription which reads **CAESA FIRMABANT FOEDERA PORCA.** Translation: They used to confirm treaties by slaying a sow. On the viewers left edge of the first step leading to the temple is the name of the medalist: **ARONDEAUX. F.** (The F stands for fecit = he did it.)

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is fine floral wreath. Inside the wreath is a view of Rijswijk palace complex. Above the image of the complex is a two line inscription which reads: **RYSWYK GUILIELMI III D.G / M.BRITAN. ETC. R.PALAT.** Translation: Ryswick, the palace of William III, by the grace of God king of Great Britain, etc. and Palatinate. Below the image of the complex is the date **MDCXCVII** (1687). Between the wreath and the edge of the medal are 14 shields with the coats of arms of the treaty signatories. From the 12 o'clock position they are: Empire, Spain, Brandenburg, Poland, Saxony, Bavaria, England, Sweden, 7 Province, Netherlands, Turkey, Lorraine, Savoy and the French Empire. Each of the coat of arms has the name of the entity above it as follows: **KEYSER, SPANGIEN, BRANDEN-BVRG, PALTS, SAXEN, BEYEREN, ENGELAND, SWEDEN, 7. PROVINTIE, TRYCK, LO-THARINGEN, SAVOYEN, VRANCKRYK.**

Weight: 45.4-46.9 grams

Size: 49 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Robert Arondeaux,

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown





Table Medals
Rijswijk Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal
(Gedenkmedaille zum Friedensvertrag von Rijswijk)

Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniture: None known





Table Medals

Rijswijk Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille zum Friedensvertrag von Rijswijk)



Date Issued: 1697

Reason Issued: To commemorate the peace treaty signed in the Dutch city of Rijswijk between September 20 and October 30, 1697, which ended the nine years Palatinate war between France and the Grand Alliance which included Austria.

Classes or Types: one

Interesting Facts: The medal is inscribed on the edge as follows: **PAX UNA TRIUMPHIS INNUMERIS POTIOR.** Translation: Peace is desired as a significant triumph.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a second raised fine line within which is a scene of a seated Mars with Peace in front of him holding an olive branch in her right hand and a trophy composed of farm implements in her left hand on which is a plaque inscribed in two lines **PAX RYSEIC /1697**. Translation: Rijswijk Peace 1697. Around the upper edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription which reads **SIC REDIT ALMA QUIES**. Translation: Thus the soul returns to peace. Below Mars near the edge of the medal at the five o'clock position are the initials of the medalist **P H M**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a second raised fine line within which is in the center of the medal on a plain field is a caduceus with an intertwined olive branch, resting on a globe with the word **EUROPA** inscribed upon it and clouds on either side of it. Above the caduceus is a radiant sun with the word Jehovah written on it in Hebrew. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position which reads: **COELO DEMITTITUR ALTO**. Translation: Heaven on high. At the beginning and ending of the inscription is a reset.

Weight: 35.3 grams

Size: 45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller,

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Rijswijk Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille zum Friedensvertrag von Rijswijk)



Date Issued: 1697

Reason Issued: To commemorate the peace treaty signed in the Dutch city of Rijswijk between September 20 and October 30, 1697, which ended the nine years Palatinate war between France and the Grand Alliance which included Austria.

Classes or Types: one

Interesting Facts: The Peace of Ryswick ended the Nine Years War. The treaty also ceded the western third of Hispaniola from Spain to France, gave the Dutch the right to keep the Dutch barrier fortresses within the Southern Netherlands and resulted in the recognition of William of Orange as William III of England.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a second raised fine line within which is the image of emperor Leopold facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position is an inscription which reads **LEOPOLDVS D: G. M. ROM. IMP. S. AVG. GER. HV. BOH. REX.** Translation: Thus Leopold with the grace of God Roman emperor also august King of Germany, Hungary, Bohemia . Near the emperor's right shoulder is the initial of the medalist **W.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a second raised fine line within which in the center of the medal on a plain field is an eagle on a globe resting on a field of plants. Around the edge of the upper two thirds of the medal is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads:

MISERIS SVCCVRRERE HAS HST.

Weight: 4.3 grams

Size: 21 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Battle of Zenta Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille an die Schlacht von Zenta)



Date Issued: 1697

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks at Zenta on the Tisza River.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The edge of the medal is inscribed **EN NOVVS EX VOTO FELIX LEOPOLDE TRIUMPHVS**. Translation: A new testament for the auspicious triumph of Leopold

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a depiction of the battle of Zenta with the name of the city **ZENTA** on the left side of the scene. Above the scene is the following inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position in three lines: **INTERECIT EXERCITUM FUROM ET SUBVERTIT / NOTA CURRUUM FEREBANTQUE IN / PROFUNDUM . EXOD . 14**. Translation: The army attacked defeated and routed the enemy driving them into the deep. Exodus 14.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the river god Theiss holding a vase in his right hand from which is pouring water, and from which extends a cattail plant. His left hand is resting on a tablet while holding an orb on which stands a goddess holding a victor's wreath over his head. On the plaque is inscribed in 17 lines the following **AVSPICIIS / LEOPOLDI MAGNI / VIRTUTE EVGENIT / ABADIAE D. / EXERCIT. TVRCIC. / GLADE XX HOST. / FACTA / PRIMARIIS DVCIB / DELETIS / GASTRIS VNIVERS. / TORM EST. XCVIII. / OMNIQVE APPARATV / BELLICO / INTERCEPTIS / CAESVS PROFLIGAT. / D. 1/11 SEPT. / A: CICIC CXCVII**. Translation: Under the auspices of Leopold the Great, Eugene of Savoy exercised his skill to defeat the 20 Turkish forces. The duke has been the primary leader of the allied forces in 97 attacks and intercepting the enemy forces in the city from September 1st to the 11th 98. The gods' feet rest in the river in which fish can be seen. Near the upper edge of the medal at the 11 o'clock position is the word **TIBISCVS**.

Weight: 21.2-30 grams

Size: 42.5-43.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: George Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Zenta Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille an die Befreiung von Zenta)



Date Issued: 1697

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks at Zenta.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The medal has an edge inscription **IURAVI DAVID SERVO MEO: USQUE IN ÆTERNUM PRÆPARABO SEMEN TUUM.PS.88.** From the psalms which translates to I swore to my servant David: Thy seed I will establish forever.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field are two busts. The one on the left is Emperor Leopold and that on the right is his son Joseph I. Above the busts is a triangle emitting rays. Around the upper portion of the medal is the following inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position: **HIS EGO NEC METAS RERUM NEC TEMPORA PONO.** Translation: I neither set goals nor time limits for these things. Around the lower portion of the medal is the following inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position: **LEOPOLD. ET IOSEPH . AA. RR. FF.** Translation: Leopold and Joseph sublimely blissful fathers. There are asterisks separating these two inscriptions.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene of the Hall of Fame where Victoria can be seen writing the names of victorious battles on plaques. On the plaques, from left to right are inscribed **VICT/ AD/ NISSA.** Translation: Victory at Nish; **VICTO / AD/ SANTAS.** Translation: Victory at Zenta; **VICT /AD / SALAN / KEME.** Translation: Victory at Slankamen. On the pedestal of the display of arms in the center of the room are the initials of the medalist: **P.H.M.** Around the upper portion of the medal is the following inscription starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position: **PERPETUOS MERUIT DOMUS ISTA TRIUMPHOS*.** Translation: This house has earned perpetual triumphs. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line is inscribed in two lines: **AETERNIT. AVG. / 1697.** Translation: Forever August 1697.

Weight: 30.5-35.6 grams

Size: 45.3-46 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Zenta Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille an die Befreiung von Zenta)



Date Issued: 1697

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks at Zenta.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The medal has an edge inscription **POSUISTI LACRYMAS MEAS IN CONSPECTU TUO: TUNIC CONVERTENTUR INIMICI MEI RETRORSUM.** Translation: You have caused me to cry in front of you: The tunic will be stripped from my enemies back.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene in which the emperor is within a elaborate temple decorated with flags, receiving a victors wreath from the goddess Victoria. Next to him on a pillow is his orb and scepter. Around the edge of the medal between two fine raised lines is the following inscription starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position: **HINC SECVLA DISCANT INDOMITVM NIHIL ESSE PIO: TVTVMVE NOCENTI.** Translation: This century has learned that there is nothing to be feared, and that the sinners are safe. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top is an inscription in two lines: **PIETAS. OPTIMI / PRINCIPIS.** Translation: Piety is the best principle.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene of St on a cloud crying. Next to her is the Christ child catching her tears in a basin. Around the edge of the medal between two fine raised lines is the following inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position: **TRISTEM EX OCULUS IMBREM. VULTUO CADENTEM LEGIT ET AD SUMMI PERTULIT ORA PATRIS.** Translation: Sad rain from her eyes. They were collected and taken up to the father. Between the start and end of the inscription is a floral decorative element. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top is an inscription in two lines: **PATRONA HUN: / GARIAE.** Translation: Patron Saint of Hungary. Below the inscription is a cross.

Weight: 35.6 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory at Zenta Commemoration Medal (Sieg bei der Zenta-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1697

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks at Zenta and the capture of the Sultans seal from the Grand Vizier Elmas Muhamed Pasha who was killed at the battle.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The obverse of this medal depicts the Tughra (seal) of Sultan Mustafa II which was captured at the Battle of Zenta. This seal is the Monogrammatic name of the Ottoman ruler.
- This medal has an edge inscription which reproduces the text of the Tughra in Latin. **SULTAN MUSTAPHA FILIS MEHEMET SIC SEMPER VICTORIOS 9 . A° 1106** Translation: Sultan Mustapha, son of Muhammad, the ever-victorious, 1106 (of the Hijra: 1695 of the European Calander).

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An oval medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a depiction of the Grand Viziers seal.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a nine line inscription which reads as follows: **SIGILL. / SULT. MUST. / PRIM. VEZIRY / COLLO. APPENS. / CAPTUM / IN PRAEL. VICT. / AD SZENTIAM / D 1/11 SEPT. / 1697.** Translation: Victory over the sultans Grand Vizier and capture of his seal at Zenta on September 1-11, 1697.

Weight: 5.6-9.5 grams

Size: 20 by 28 mm

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Prince Eugene's Victories Commemoration Medal

(Gedenkmedaille an die Schlacht von Zenta)



Date Issued: 1697

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene of Savoy over the Turks.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None Known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Prince Eugene of Savoy with long flowing hair in armor facing to the viewers right. Above the image is the following inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position: **HAUD ULLI VETE RUM VIRTUTE SECUNDUS**. Translation: By no means second to any other. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line is inscribed in three lines: **MEM: AETER: EUG: PRIN: / SABAUD: SUM: EXERC: / CAES: DUCTORIS**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of five dancing genii with captured Turkish weapons, dancing upon Turkish weapons on the floor, in the background are the two river gods Danube and Tisza, holding up the Savoy coat of arms. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line on which is inscribed in two lines: **GLORIA CHRISTIA / 16 NORUM 97**. Translation: Glory to Christ 1697. Below the inscription at the six o'clock position are the initials of the medalist **GFN**.

Weight: 33.9 grams

Size: 42 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: G.F. Neuberger and Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory at Szeged Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg bei Szeged)



Date Issued: 1697

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victory over the Turks at Szeged.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None Known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Emperor Leopold with long flowing hair in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece facing to the viewers right. Around the image of the emperor is the following inscription starting and ending at the six o'clock position: **LEOPOLDVS. D. G. ROM. IMP. AVG. GERM. HVNG. BOHEM. REX.** Translation: Leopold with the grace of God Roman Emperor Majesty Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, King. Between the start and end of the inscription is a floral decorative element.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the goddess Fama dancing and playing the trumpet while holding a victors wreath and palm frond in her right hand. Below her feet is a scroll with writing on it. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line on which is inscribed in three lines: **TVRCIS PROFELIGATIS. / AD SEGEDINVM. / M.DC.IIIC.** Translation: Turkey defeated at Szeged 1697.

Weight: 14.7 grams

Size: 32 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Christian Wermuth

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace of Karlowitz Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille des Friedens von Karlowitz)



Date Issued: 1699

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Peace treaty signed at Karlowitz on January 26, 1699.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The treaty of Karlowitz ended the war with the Ottoman Empire that was won by the Holy League that had started in 1683 and lasted for fourteen years, ending in 1697.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Leopold the Great in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewers right. Above the image of the emperor is the following inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position in three lines: **LEOPOLDVS MAGNVS ROM. IMP. S.A.** Translation: Leopold the Great Roman Emperor etc. Below the emperor's right shoulder in small letters is the monogram of the medalist: **G.H.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Zeus riding on an eagle and throwing lightning bolts. Below him are the fallen titans. Above the scene is an inscription that follows the contour of the medal starting at the four o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position, which reads: **PAX PARTA TRIVMPHIS.** Translation: Triumph and peace. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in two lines: **ARMISTIT. CVM / TVRC.1699.** Translation: Armistice with the Turks 1699.

Weight: 28.4-32.2 grams

Size: 42.8 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: George Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace of Karlowitz Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille des Friedens von Karlowitz)



Date Issued: 1699

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Peace treaty signed at Karlowitz on January 26, 1699.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The treaty of Karlowitz ended the war with the Ottoman Empire that was won by the Holy League that had started in 1683 and lasted for fourteen years, ending in 1697.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of a mounted general in armor on horseback with a baton in his left hand facing to the viewers left. Above the image of the mounted figure is the following inscription starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position: **SUPPRIM ET HOS IOSEPH A MAGNO CAESAR EPULSOS**. Translation: Defeated and driven out by the great emperor Joseph.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the imperial crown flanked on the viewers left by three fleur de lis and on the right by a crescent moon with a face. Below the crown are clasped hands emerging from clouds. The hands are also holding a scepter and two plant fronds. The hand on the viewers right is decorated with a bracelet. Below the clasped hands is the image of the crowned imperial eagle. To the viewers left of the eagle is the date **16** and on the right **99**. Above the scene is an inscription that follows the contour of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position, which reads: **FOEDERA SIVELLENTH AECVIOIARESACRA**. Translation: The Treaty of Karlowitz.

Weight: 32.5 grams

Size: 50.4 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Johann Reinhold Engelhart

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

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Date Issued: 1699

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Peace treaty signed at Karlowitz on January 26, 1699.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The treaty of Karlowitz ended the war with the Ottoman Empire that was won by the Holy League that had started in 1683 and lasted for fourteen years, ending in 1697.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Leopold the Great in armor and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewers right. Above the image of the emperor is the following inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position in three lines: **LEOPOLDO M. PACATORI ORBIS TERRARVM**. Translation: Leopold the Great peace on earth. Below the emperor's right shoulder in small letters is the monogram of the medalist: **G.H.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Victoria standing on an arid plain with the sun raising near her right leg. In her left hand she holds the head of Janus and in her right a victors wreath. Around the scene is an inscription that follows the contour of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position, which reads: **PORRECTA MAIESTAS AD ORTVM SOLIS**. Translation: The majesty is extended to the rising sun. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in two lines: **ARMISTIT. CVM / TVRC. 1699**. Translation: Armistice with the Turks 1699.

Weight: 14.7-15.3 grams

Size: 35-35.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: George Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace of Karlowitz Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille des Friedens von Karlowitz)



Date Issued: 1699

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Peace treaty signed at Karlowitz on January 26, 1699.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The treaty of Karlowitz ended the war with the Ottoman Empire that was won by the Holy League that had started in 1683 and lasted for fourteen years, ending in 1697.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is scene in which Victoria places a victors wreath on the head of Hercules who is seated with his club in his left hand. Above the scene is the following inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position: **FVTVRORVM PROVIDVS RESPIRAT.** Translation: He breathes with an optimistic view of the future.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Felicitas leaning against a plaque with a cornucopia in her right hand and a caduceus in her left. The plaque has a nine line inscription as follows: **RESTITVTA / GERMAN: SECURI / TATE.. RECVPERAT. / UNGARIA. SERVATA / TRANSYLV. LIBERA / TA. SLAVON. INDV / CIAE. XXV. AO. CVM. / TVRCIS PACTAE / MDC XCIX.** Translation: Hungary recovered, German security assured, Transylvania and Slovenia freed by the treaty with the Turks on January 25, 1699. Above the plaque is an eagle with a shield with the Hungarian coat of arms in its beak and two other shields with coats of arms below it.

Weight: 14.9 grams

Size: 31.9 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace of Karlowitz Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille des Friedens von Karlowitz)



Date Issued: 1699

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Peace treaty signed at Karlowitz on January 26, 1699.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The treaty of Karlowitz ended the war with the Ottoman Empire that was won by the Holy League that had started in 1683 and lasted for fourteen years, ending in 1697.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is scene in which the emperor Leopold (on the viewers left) and the sultan of Constantinople are depicted holding hands under a palm tree. Near the emperor's right foot are captures trophies of war. In the background near the sultans foot can be seen sailing ships. Below the scene on an exergue with raised lines at the top on which is inscribed in two lines: **INTER CHRISTIANOS / ET TURCAS**. Translation: Between Christians and Turks.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of clasped hands emerging from clouds. The hands are holding a rose branch over three lilies. To the viewers left of the lilies is a hand holding a sword and to the right a hand holding a saber. Near the nine o'clock position is the image of Karlowitz. Above the city is inscribed **KARLOWITZ**. At the three o'clock position are the images of tents. Above the images near the edge of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is the following inscription: **DISTRACITI LILIIS CONIUNCTI ROSIS**. Translation: Distracted lilies joined the roses.

Weight: 30.8 grams

Size: 38 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Maarten Smelting

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace of Karlowitz Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille des Friedens von Karlowitz)



Date Issued: 1699

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Peace treaty signed at Karlowitz on January 26, 1699.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The treaty of Karlowitz ended the war with the Ottoman Empire that was won by the Holy League that had started in 1683 and lasted for fourteen years, ending in 1697.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Emperor Leopold I facing to the viewers right with a victors wreath in his hair. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending at the six o'clock position is the following inscription: **LEOPOLDVS.D.G.ROM.IMP.AVG.GERM.HVNG.BOHEM.REX**. Translation: Leopold with the grace of God Roman emperor Augustus German Hungarian Bohemian King. Separating the start and end of this inscription is a rosette.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the temple of Janus. Around it is inscribed: **IANVM CLAVSIT**. Translation: The door is closed. Below the tableau is an exergue with a six line inscription which reads: **PACE. XXV.ANNORTVRCIS. REDDITA / ANNO. CHR.MDCIC. INEVNTE. / REGNIQVE. HVNGARIAE. LEOPOLD I. XLII.CVRRENTE. / IOSEPHI XII. / INEVNTE**. Translation: The peace of the 25th with the Turks was established in the year of our lord 1699. In the 42nd year of the new kingdom of Hungary ruled by Leopold I and the 12 year of the current ruler Joseph.

Weight: 9.2 grams

Size: 32.4 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Recapture of Mainz Commemoration Medal (Rückeroberung der Mainzer Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1699

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Recapture of Mainz from the French.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Emperor Leopold I with a laurel wreath in his hair facing to the viewers right. Around the image is the following inscription starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position: **LEOPOLDVS MAGNVS ROM. IMP.P.P.** Translation: Leopold the Great Roman Emperor. P.P. Below the bust in small letters at the seven o'clock position are the initials of the medalist: **G H**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the imperial city of Mainz under attack with the Rhine river in the foreground. Above the scene is an inscription that follows the contour of the medal starting near the 10 o'clock position and ending near the two o'clock position, which reads: **FORTVNA REDVX.** Translation: Fortune reduced. Between the words is the image of a wheel. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in three lines: **MOGVNTIA RECEPITA / MDCLXXXIX. / D 11/1 SEPT.** Translation: Mainz recaptured 1699 on the 1st to the 11th of September.

Weight: 33.6 grams

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Emperor Leopold I Honor Medal

(Kaiser Leopold I Gnadenmedaille)



Date Issued: Circa 1700

Reason Issued: If the reason for issuing later medals which were similar to this medal can be taken as a guide, then this medal was issued as a reward for special merit in support of the emperor and his dynastic goals.

Classes or Types: One: a silver medal

Interesting Facts: The word Gnaden (grace) as used in the name of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus “grace” should be interpreted as “honor” thus the title in today’s terminology would be the Emperor Leopold I Golden Honor Medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal

Obverse: A bust of Emperor Leopold I facing to the viewers right with an inscription around the top half of the medal as follows: **LEOPOLDUS DG. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AUGUSTUS & c.** Translation: Leopold with the grace of God Roman Emperor always august. Below the bust is the makers initials **I K.**

Reverse: Under god’s eye is a world globe beneath a crown surrounded by clouds. On the glob is perched an eagle Holding a sword in its right talon and a scepter in the left.

Weight: 8 ducats (27.9 grams)

Size: 47 mm in height and 42 mm in width

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Hungarian Revolutionary Franz Rakoczy Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den ungarischen Revolutionär Franz Rakoczy)



Date Issued: Circa 1700

Reason Issued: To commemorate Franz II Rakoczy the Hungarian hero of the War of Independence in 1703-1711.

Classes or Types: One:

Interesting Facts:

- Franz II Rakoczy was a Hungarian prince, Prince of Transylvania and imperial prince. He led the Hungarian forces in the unsuccessful war of independence against the Habsburgs from 1703 to 1711. He was also a knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Rakoczy was twice offered the throne of Poland but refused each time. After the war of independence Rakoczy relocated to the town of Tetirdag in the Ottoman Empire where he died on April 8, 1735.
- This is a cast medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a bust of Franz II Rakoczy in armor facing to the viewers right with an inscription around the edge of the medal. The inscription reads as follows: **FRANCISCVS II DG. SRI PRINCEPS. RAKOCZIS TRANSYL.** Translation: Franz II with the grace of God Prince of Transylvania.

Reverse: Plain

Weight: 38 grams

Size: 50 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known

